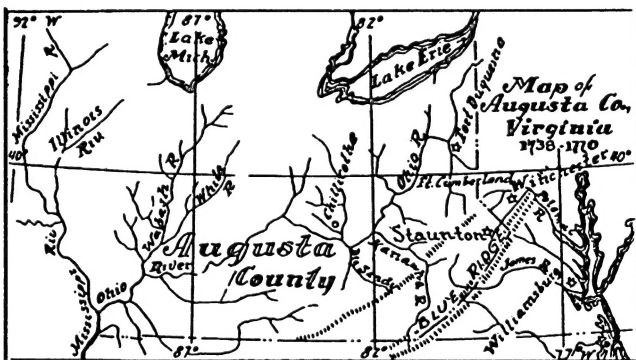


AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN



JED HOTCHKISS

AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 29

FALL 1993

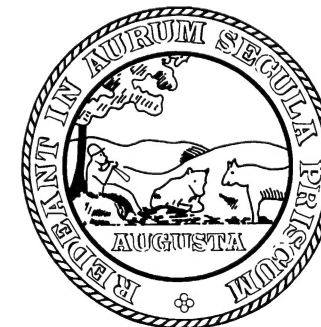
NUMBER 2

AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN

Published by the
AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded 1964

Post Office Box 686
Staunton, Virginia 24402-0686



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ISSN: 0571-8899

600 Copies printed by

Mid Valley Press

Verona, Virginia

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Dues are assessed for each calendar year. Notices of dues are sent in November prior to the year in which due. This is done to allow you to pay and take the income tax deduction in the year you prefer. Members who have not paid by February first are re-billed. Members who have not paid by May first are dropped from membership.

It is urgent that the society be promptly notified of changes of address. Bulletins which cannot be delivered by the postal service will not be forwarded due to high postage rates.

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New Members

A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish *Augusta Historical Bulletin* to be sent without charge to all members. Single issues are available at \$4.00 per copy.

The membership of the society is composed of annual and life members who pay the following dues beginning January 1991:

Annual (individual)	\$10.00
Annual (family)	\$10.00
Annual (sustaining)	\$30.00
Life Membership	\$150.00
Annual (Institutional)	\$10.00
Contributing — Any amount	

LEXINGTON AND ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR*

by
Colonel Robert J. Driver

Now we must go back in time 133 years — and take a look at Rockbridge and Lexington in 1860. The population was about 17,000 people, not including slaves. The majority of the population was of Scotch-Irish and German descent, and native born Virginians. The mass of the male population was involved in farming. The Virginia Central Railroad which passed through the tip of the county at Goshen, and the James River and Kanawha Canal, provided ready access to market the large amount of farm products produced in the area. Every cross roads had a blacksmith, and villages on the stage routes, such as Brownsburg, Fairfield, Fancy Hill and Steele's Tavern, had wheelwrights and wagonmakers to support the stage lines. The Monmouth Cloth Factory made material for the whole community. Mills abounded in the county. Hay's creek reportedly had a mill per mile along its length, to grind the wheat and others grains the sturdy farmers produced. The iron furnaces and foundries kept the farmers supplies with plow points, horse shoes and other necessary iron implements. While not totally self sufficient, the county was rich in raw materials.

The people were strong believers in education. The rolls of Washington College, V.M.I. and the University of Virginia prove this. The farmer's sons became doctors, lawyers, teachers and Presbyterian ministers, among other occupations.

John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859 had alarmed the people, but only the cadets from the Virginia Military Institute had been called out. This event did spark a renewal of interest in the militia drills throughout the county, and at least one new company was formed.

Politically the people of Rockbridge were as devoted to the Union as any county in the state. John Letcher, a Lexington native, could not carry Rockbridge County in his bid for Governor. His sin was that when he was in Congress, he had voted with the other southern representatives on the issues of the day. "Honest John" won anyway. His pre-election announcement that he would resist any movement of federal troops across Virginia to enforce "unjust, iniquitous and unconstitutional laws, either in Virginia or any other state," helped his cause.

The national election of 1859 was a bitterly fought contest in which Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, championed by the abolitionist elements, was elected President over the three conservative candidates, although he received nearly 1,000,000 fewer popular votes. By splitting the conservative vote three ways, Lincoln was able to capture the Presidency. The voters of Rockbridge cast most of their ballots for John Bell of Tennessee, who ran on the platform of "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws." John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky ran a close second and Stephen A Douglas of Illinois a distant third. Lincoln received 1 vote in Rockbridge County.

The election of Lincoln amounted to an utter disregard of the constitution, the judgments of the supreme court, and thusly the vested rights of Southerners, at least in their eyes. The majority of Virginians remained loyal to the Union, but secession sentiments surfaced, particularly in the Eastern counties. Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise led a small but vocal minority who wanted secession. Despite Letcher's efforts to defuse the situation, an extra session of the General Assembly was called on January 7, 1861. The Virginia legislature

*Presented at the Spring 1993 meeting of the Society.

authorized the election of delegates to a state convention, the system used by the southern states to consider secession.

On February 4th, the same day the Confederate States of America took form in Montgomery, Alabama, Samuel McDowell Moore and James B. Dorman, both strong unionists, were elected as delegates from Rockbridge over John W. Brockenbrough and Cornelius C. Baldwin, both of whom leaned toward secession.

The convention met in Richmond on February 13th, with the majority of the delegates pro-unionists. Events in Charleston Harbor and Lincoln's inaugural address on March 4th did nothing to ease the fears of Virginians. Lobbyists from the seceded states urged Letcher to seize Harpers Ferry, Fortress Monroe and the Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk. Letcher steadfastly refused to be coerced into action against the federal government.

Meanwhile in Rockbridge things remained relatively calm. A Washington College student from South Carolina returned from the Christmas holidays wearing a secession badge. The Blue Cockade caught on quickly among the students at the College and the Virginia Military Institute. When the young men met with the young ladies of the community they often sang "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

The students at Washington College wanted to form a military company to be drilled by the cadets from the Institute. The faculty initially disapproved, but later relented.

It is hard to imagine in this day and age, college students eagerly awaiting the stage from Goshen, and staying up late at night in order to pour over the latest news of the debates in Congress, the secession convention and elsewhere. Events were happening so fast it was difficult for anyone to keep up with them. Not only were these happenings debated by the members of the Franklin Society in Lexington, but speeches both for and against secession were given by the two sides at the court house. Dr. George Junkin, the President of Washington College, would not allow the subject of secession to be broached at the weekly student declamations.

The convention put the question to a vote on April 4th. Secession was defeated by a margin of almost 2 to 1. A delegation from Virginia visited President Lincoln, who insisted that he would use force against the seceded states.

The firing on Fort Sumter on April 12th brought the crisis to a head. Despite pressure from both inside and outside the state, Governor Letcher refused to budge on the issue.

When the news of Fort Sumter reached Lexington, those for secession raised a flag on the lawn of the court house. Speeches and a bonfire followed. Later the same day the unionists attempted to raise a flagpole near the same place — however, the pole collapsed into several pieces. It had been nearly sawed in two in several places! Needless to say the unionists were irate! That afternoon a group of them attacked some cadets in a store and a fight broke out. The unionists blamed the cadets for destroying their flag pole.

The outnumbered cadets held their own, until some of the unionists drew pistols. One of the cadets ran to the barracks and sounded the alarm. The corps armed themselves with muskets and bayonets and started for town. Colonel Francis H. Smith and other faculty members headed them off at the tavern at the foot of Main Street. Smith persuaded the cadets to return to their barracks. It was a close call, but the first battle of Lexington was averted, as more of the unionists had armed themselves and were waiting on the cadets. No one ever claimed responsibility for the flag pole cutting, but I strongly suspect Washington College students rather than the cadets!

As much to fret Dr. Junkin as to express their enthusiasm for the new confederacy, the students raised the "Bonnie Blue Flag with a single star" over George Washington's statue on the campus. While the first flag was taken down by Willie Preston, at the insistence of

Junkin, from then on, each morning a new flag would appear, and Junkin would order the janitors to take it down and burn it. Finally, on April 17th, the students petitioned the faculty to let the flag remain and they approved it. Junkin resigned in a huff and returned to Pennsylvania.

Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops to crush the rebellion was the final blow to union sentiment in Virginia. Letcher denied the request for three regiments with the retort: "The militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the southern states, and the requisition made upon me for such an object — an object in my judgment not within the purview of the Constitution or the Act of 1795 — will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate Civil War, and having done so we will meet you, in a spirit as determined, as the administration has exhibited toward the south." Despite Letcher's strongly worded refusal to supply troops, he still refused to seize the federal installations in the state until the convention voted for secession.

Dr. William S. White, of the Lexington Presbyterian Church, aptly described the changes in Rockbridge. On April 15th he made a speech to the union men advocating their views. On the next day Lincoln's proclamation arrived. White considered it a declaration of war. He stated: "Thus forced to fight, I claimed the poor right of choosing whom to fight. Necessity was laid upon me to rebel against him (meaning Lincoln), or my native state. I chose the former and became a rebel, but never a secessionist." The same day, James D. Davison, a prominent lawyer in Lexington, gathered 30 of the strongest union men in his office and they all agreed and sent word to representative Dorman in Richmond to "Vote an ordinance of revolution at once! And now our secessionist friends say they are the true conservatives and that we are the fire eaters."

Rockbridge became aroused overnight. The factions who were ready to fight each other only a week before, united as one and responded to the Governor's request for volunteers with alacrity. Within hours of being notified, companies were organized, armed and equipped, and on the way to Harpers Ferry.

The "Rockbridge Rifles", under Captain Samuel Houston Letcher, from Lexington and vicinity, was the first to depart. The "First Rockbridge Dragoons", Captain Matthew X. White, Jr. commanding, from the Fancy Hill area, and the "Second Rockbridge Dragoons", from Brownsburg under Captain John Rice McNutt, departed the same day. Other companies were rapidly organized and equipped. Everyone was caught up in the enthusiasm of preparing the volunteers for war. The women of Lexington, Brownsburg and throughout the county sewed uniforms, caps, packs, tents, canteen covers, and whatever was needed for the men. The armory at the Virginia Military Institute was kept busy issuing arms and accoutrements. As soon as they were ready the companies marched off to the seat of war. The "1st Rockbridge Artillery," under Reverend Captain William Nelson Pendleton, was raised in Lexington and surrounding area. The "Fairfield McDowell Guards," later the "2nd Rockbridge Artillery," led by the Reverend Captain William Miller, came from Fairfield and the South River district. Captain James G. Updike's "Rockbridge Grays" came from the Buffalo Forge area of the county. The "Liberty Hall Volunteers" was composed of students and alumni of Washington College, led by a Professor, James J. White. "The Valley Regulators" was raised by Captain Albert A. Yeatman from the Natural Bridge and Springfield areas. Captain David P. Curry led another Brownsburg company, the "Rockbridge Guards". Captain Thomas H. Watkins' company came from the Colliers Creek, Buffalo Creek and Broad Creek areas. The "Kerr's Creek Confederates" was formed in that area by Captain James D. Morrison. Captain Lewis C. Davidson's "Rockbridge Rangers" came from throughout the county. The cadets marched

off to Richmond and Harpers Ferry, to become drill instructors for the new regiments. Over 5,200 men from the county are known to have served in the Confederate army.

Home guards units were formed in every community in the county. The old men and young boys made up these companies. As one resident described Rockbridge: "The county is a[n] [armed] camp."

The board of supervisors appropriated funds to support and sustain all of the soldiers in the field as well as their families.

A surprising source of support came from the free men in the community. James Humbles rode off to war with the "1st Rockbridge Dragoons" as the bugler. He served until the company was sworn into confederate service, at which time he was discharged. Humbles ran the water works for the town of Lexington. In 1864, when free men were being sent to Richmond and elsewhere to work, the Lexington town council petitioned to have him remain. The town was dependent on his knowledge and skill to keep the water works operating. Other free men volunteered to work on the defenses at Harpers Ferry and elsewhere. When Rockbridge received its first scare of a raid by federal troops, both black and white employees of the furnaces were armed and marching to the defense of Lexington, when notified that the rumor was false.

The efforts of the women of Rockbridge were beyond compare in clothing and supplying the confederate soldiers in the field. Now, with thousands of men from throughout the south concentrated in Virginia, the demand for hospital supplies became great. Coming from isolated areas, thousands of the men sickened, and hundreds died. They died from childhood diseases, such as measles, mumps and chicken pox, which they had never been exposed to. Few had ever been vaccinated for small pox. Staunton and Charlottesville became large hospital centers. The people of Rockbridge supplied these hospitals with food, clothing, medicine and money to purchase needed supplies. This support lasted throughout the war. Closer to home, the Rockbridge Alum Springs was used as a confederate hospital. At one time over 600 patients were hospitalized there. Many are buried in the confederate cemetery there. Needless to say, the people supplied these patients too. Later, Washington College became a temporary hospital. It was soon moved to the fairgrounds on the edge of town. The people not only supported this facility, but the women nursed the sick and wounded.

When Lieutenant Robert McChesney of Brownsburg was killed in western Virginia in June of 1861, he became the first of many battle casualties in the war. In July the "Rockbridge Guards" lost 3 killed and 4 wounded at Rich Mountain. The Battle of Bull Run on July 21st cost the county 12 killed and 35 wounded. These actions would be remembered as mere skirmishes compared to what was to come at places like Gaines Mill, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and on to Appomattox Court House.

While the women toiled to clothe the soldiers, the men, boys and slaves, worked the fields to feed them. Rockbridge farmers grew an abundance of wheat, corn and other food products.

Buena Vista, Glenwood and California furnaces produced large amounts of pig iron for the confederacy. Iron foundries at Vesuvius, Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge Baths and on Irish Creek manufactured cannon balls, horse shoes and other iron products needed for the war effort.

The employees of the arsenal at the Virginia Military Institute were making 10,000 cartridges a day. By the end of 1861 40 men and women were employed in the manufacture of the ammunition.

Elizabeth Randolph Preston, a girl of 13, recalled that "Christmas of 1861 was spent

sewing and knitting for the soldiers and packing boxes with good things to eat to send to the army."

1862 brought "Stonewall" Jackson's first and only defeat — at Kernstown on March 23rd. The Rockbridge militia was called out and marched to Rude's Hill. There, Jackson conscripted the able bodied men and sent the rest home. Most of the militia were assigned to the Stonewall Brigade, particularly the 27th Virginia Infantry.

The cadets were called out in May of 1862. They participated in the McDowell Campaign. Theirs was the unglorious task of burying the dead.

Shortages of clothing and food were severe, and increased as the war progressed. Inflation rose rapidly. The Board of Supervisors authorized the Bank of Rockbridge to print currency in small denominations because of the shortage of coins.

The citizens were called upon to donate scrap iron, lead, brass, and copper. Bells were sent to Richmond to be melted down into cannon. The soil under smoke houses was removed and sent to Colliertown, where the salt petre was extracted. New industries arose in the county. The Lexington manufacturing Company began making ink. At Buffalo Mills the Stone-wall Manufacturing Company erected a tannery. Dog skins and hides of other small animals were used to make the upper portion of shoes and other leather items. By 1864 shoes were being made with wooden soles and canvas uppers. Carpets were sent to the army to be used as blankets.

The soldiers and ladies aid societies supported the men in the field and in the hospitals. No sacrifice was too great for the confederate soldier. The county sent doctors and others to care for the wounded after major battles.

The county became a haven for the refugees driven from their homes in northern and western Virginia. As the war progressed, the area became a rest and recuperation center for cavalymen and their mounts. The troopers brought their half-starved horses to Rockbridge to winter on the abundance of grain and fodder available.

The deaths of Generals Frank Paxton and "Stonewall" Jackson brought special sorrows to the county. Mourners came from all over the state to attend Jackson's funeral.

The home guards and cadets continued to be called out to defend the county during federal raids. The tightening of the conscription act took more and more of the available manpower from Rockbridge. Free blacks and slaves were drafted to work in the nitre caves in Bath and Highland counties to relieve whites, who were sent to the army. Slaves were also sent to Richmond to build fortifications for the defense of the capital.

Following the cadets day of Glory at New Market on May 15, 1864, General Lee ordered all of the infantry, including the cadets to Richmond and his army. When General David O. Hunter, the new union commander in the valley, started towards Staunton with 12,000 men, he faced General John D. Imboden, who had about two regiments of cavalry. Imboden called out the reserves of Rockbridge, Augusta and Rockingham counties. The reserves had been organized out of the home guard units during the spring of 1864. General Lee sent General William E. "Grumble" Jones with a small force from southwest Virginia to Imboden's aid. The Rockbridge reserves fought in the Battle of Piedmont, near Staunton, on June 5th. Jones was killed, and the confederates were driven from the field. Hunter marched into Staunton unopposed.

Meanwhile, General John McCausland, with his brigade of cavalry and that of General William E. "Mudwall" Jackson, were all that faced two federal columns under Generals George Crook and William W. Averall advancing from western Virginia toward Rockbridge. Fortunately, McCausland captured a copy of General Crook's orders. He knew that the union plan was for Crook and Averall to unite with Hunter at Staunton. The combined

force was then to march on either Charlottesville or Lynchburg. "John Tiger", as his men called McCausland, resorted to delaying tactics, fighting and falling back, throughout the campaign to Lynchburg. McCausland attempted to slow the union forces at Panther Gap, west of Goshen, but the badly outnumbered confederates were flanked out of the position. "John Tiger" fell back through Goshen and down the railroad toward Staunton. When he reached Buffalo Gap the next day, he learned of Jones' death and the confederate defeat. McCausland moved his troops to the Middlebrook road and fell back to Brownsburg.

On June 10th Hunter left Staunton with a combined force of 18,000 men. Crook and Averall came up the Brownsburg road and were engaged by McCausland's troopers at Arbor Hill, Middlebrook, Newport and Brownsburg. Averall turned off at Newport and came up Walker's Creek to Hay's Creek and attempted to cut off McCausland's men at Brownsburg, but was unsuccessful. The confederates fell back to Cameron's Farm, about 2 miles from Lexington, and camped. Hunter, with his main force, had advanced through Greenville and camped near Fairfield for the night. During the evening McCausland met with General Smith, from V.M.I. and explained that he could only delay Hunter's overwhelming numbers, and for the cadets to evacuate Lexington. Smith had the cadets prepare the bridge over the North (now the Maury) River for burning.

Early the next morning the federals advanced and forced McCausland's rear guard back across the bridge. While the bridge burned, "John Tiger's" 3 small pieces of artillery and sharpshooters scattered along the cliffs overlooking the river held the enemy back. The artillery duel that followed brought the V.M.I. barracks under fire. This forced the cadets to retire to the ravine along the main road into Lexington. Lexington came under fire as the confederates pulled back. Many of the houses were hit, but fortunately there were no civilian casualties.

Averall's cavalry succeeded in crossing the river at Rockbridge Baths and approached Lexington from the west. McCausland's scouts spotted this move and warned him of the danger. "John Tiger" pulled his troops back and retreated toward Fancy Hill. Hunter's men were immediately across the river and looted the V.M.I., Washington College and the town.

On Sunday, June 12th, the depredations continued, the V.M.I. barracks was burned and the arsenal blown up. General Hunter enjoyed the arson, according to his men. He next directed that the houses of Major Gilham and Colonel Williamson be burned. Later, "Black Dave", as his troops called him, was shown a proclamation of Governor Letcher's calling for the people to rise up against the yankee invaders. He then ordered Letcher's house to be burned. Letcher's proclamation must have been an old one, since he had not been the governor since January. Mrs. Letcher was given 5 minutes to move her family out of the house.

While Washington College was not burned, the interiors of the buildings were destroyed, all of the windows knocked out, and the furniture and books that were not carried off, were piled up to be set on fire. Some of the federal officers talked Hunter out of burning the school.

The mill and storehouses at Jordan's Point went up in flames. The canal boats, and the shops and equipment that supported them also received the torch. The looting of the houses and stores in Lexington continued until the federals departed on June 14th. Rich and poor, black and white, no one was spared. Anderson, the black baker for the institute, lost everything he owned. When asked if he had told the union soldiers that he was the property of the state, he replied "No indeed, if I had told the Yankees that, they would have burnt me up, with the other state property." Another amusing incident occurred when Lizzie Pendleton was leading a federal officer, who was searching her house, up the stairs. The string under

her hoop skirt broke, and a shower of spoons fell out. The officer broke into laughter and helped her pick them up.

McCausland skirmished with the federal advance towards Lynchburg at Fancy Hill. Later he fell back to Buchanan and burned the bridge before the Yankees could cross. This ended the fighting in Rockbridge during the war.

The furnaces and foundries in the county were destroyed. Mills, wagons, farm equipment, anything of use to the confederate cause was burned or carried off. The losses in Rockbridge were estimated at 2 to 3 million dollars. Colonel JTL Preston believed his losses were \$30,000. The union army subsisted off of the people. 300 to 500 slaves were taken. About 1,000 horses, large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs were eaten or carried off. Although some of the grain crops were ruined, the wheat crop proved to be the best in years. The loss of the bridges at Lexington and Buchanan, the destruction of the locks on the canal and the railroad at Goshen, made the movement of goods and supplies difficult.

The people bounced back from Hunter's raid. They somehow found a way to feed, clothe and warm their families that last year of the war. Yet they sent more than they could spare to feed Lee's army. Despite their own poverty, the Ladies Aid Society of Natural Bridge, learning that the remnants of the Stonewall Brigade was nearly barefoot, ragged and without blankets, collected \$4,000 worth of apparel for their heroes. The congregation of New Providence Presbyterian Church raised \$3,000 to purchase artificial limbs for disabled soldiers.

The survivors of Lee's army straggled home after the surrender at Appomattox Court House. Many brought information on the last casualties of the war — the heroic defense of Fort Virginia at Petersburg by the 2nd Rockbridge Artillery, the charge of the 52nd and 58th Virginia Regiments and the 2nd Rockbridge Dragoons that broke the federal lines for the last time at Appomattox Court House. Color bearer James A. Willson and Private Samuel A. Walker were both mortally wounded, and were the last battle casualties from Rockbridge. Others escaped, and some attempted to join General Joseph E. Johnston's army in North Carolina, but soon turned back to their homes.

Lawlessness broke out in the county. Arson, armed robbery, rustling of horses, cattle and sheep, took place. A county police force was organized, which included many confederate veterans. The criminals were quickly brought to justice or driven from the county.

Most of the soldiers made the change to civilian life rapidly. Those with skills returned to their trade. Those without, of necessity, became farmers. Many moved west — to Texas, Missouri and California and all points in between.

The schools reopened in the fall of 1865. Edward Moore of the Rockbridge Artillery, sold the horse he rode home on from Appomattox to reenter college.

In September of 1865, Robert E. Lee rode into Lexington to become President of Washington College. His arrival signaled the rebuilding of that institution.

Lexington was occupied by federal troops for about 6 months. They seemed to have cooperated with the local officials and maintained law and order.

Rockbridge rebounded quickly from the war but never forgot its fallen heroes. General Lee led the masses who paid homage to "Stonewall" Jackson on the 3rd anniversary of his death. Lee stood with uncovered head on his visit to the grave of the man who had been his strong right arm. The reporter for the Gazette wrote of that day in May, 1866 "It certainly was an impressive and beautiful sight, to look upon the large congregation of persons there assembled, of every rank and condition in life, of every age, who in this honoring the dead, honored themselves." I believe we do so today.

The Augusta Parish Glebe

Nancy Sorrells

Several miles southwest of Staunton there is a narrow road which rambles through countryside. Fields of corn and hay are occasionally interrupted by farmhouses and barns, but the landscape along Route 876 is mostly long, lonely stretches of farmland. Off the shoulder of the road, however, is a reminder that this stretch of land once held a very important place in the early settlement of Augusta County. A historical marker proclaims that the hill to the west of the road contains the Glebe Burying Ground, the oldest cemetery in the vicinity, and goes on to list some of the more important occupants of this graveyard. But the sign fails to explain what a glebe is and why there is a cemetery tucked up in the woods of rural Augusta County. This paper grew out of a curiosity piqued by that historical marker. It is an attempt to find out what a glebe was and how it fit into the early life of Augusta County.

✓ The glebe is a tradition associated with the Anglican Church, known as the Protestant Episcopal Church in America today. To understand the evolution of a particular church tradition within Virginia, it is best to briefly examine the history of the establishment of the church within the state. In the 17th century, England brought to the New World an established and very official church, the Anglican Church, often referred to as the Church of England. The Church of England has its roots in the English Reformation under Henry VII in the 1530s. Under this British King, the church shook off any direct ties with the Pope and the Catholic Church, but essentially transferred that same church structure and liturgy to the Church of England. In England, the reformed church became the state church. There was no separation of church and state within Britain since the monarch of the country was also the temporal head of the church. Under the King in the ruling hierarchy of the English church came the Archbishop of Canterbury who acted as the spiritual head of the church. The country was divided into regions, called dioceses, which were governed by bishops. Each diocese was further divided into parishes which were led by the parish priests.

From the beginning of New World settlement, the established Anglican tradition was part of the "baggage" carried with the English to America. Although this presented problems in other colonies settled largely by separatists, there were few difficulties getting the Church of England rooted in Virginia. The intent was clear as early as the first charter of the Virginia Company of London. In that 1610 document, the Anglican Church was designated as the established church of the New World with a defined mission of "propagating of Christian religion to such people as yet live in darkness."¹ At the same time, the rudiments of a parochial system were established. As the 17th century developed, the Virginia settlements began to expand and each new expansion brought new parishes and new priests. However, even from the beginning there was one big difference which set the Church of Virginia apart as being different from the Church in England - there was no bishop in the New World. The English Church never sent a bishop to America, and without a bishop the Virginia church found itself without the means to govern itself or conduct its own business. As a consequence, the church leaders were forced to turn to the Virginia legislature for the authority they needed. Changes, both large and small, within the church had to be approved by the House of Burgesses. Everything from the ministers' salaries to the establishment of new parishes was authorized

¹ Edgar Legare Pennington, *The Church of England in Colonial Virginia* (Hartford: Church Missions Publishing Co., 1937), 3.

and organized by the secular arm of the colony. As a consequence, studying the church in Virginia's history means studying the legislative and executive documents of the colony and later the state.

In England, the regional boundaries of the countryside and the accompanying traditions evolved over hundreds of years according to conditions in each particular area. Naturally in a new world which was growing at a rapid rate, the evolutionary process would be altered. Not only was the process sped up, but it was controlled in a defined manner that never occurred in England. Within Virginia, for instance, counties and parishes were very often established at the same time under the same statute and early records of the two governing bodies were often filed together.

In both England and Virginia, the base unit within a region was the parish. Originally the parish existed only as an ecclesiastical unit, but under Tudor rule, which ran from Henry VII in 1485 to the close of the reign of Elizabeth I in 1603, secular duties began to be added to the tasks of the parish officers. In Virginia, actual parishes were seen as early as 1624, and vestries, the groups which led and governed the parishes, were probably in action as early as 1635.² In both places, the vestry was charged with providing for the poor and needy of the community and with binding out orphaned and illegitimate children. In Virginia, the vestry also assumed the duty of upholding the moral character of the community by recommending to the grand jury those who were charged with drunkenness, adultery, sabbath-breaking and swearing. The vestry had some religious obligations as well. These included selecting and employing Anglican ministers for the parish as well as lay readers and sextons. Under this, too, came the responsibility to provide for the orderly conduct of Anglican services through the procurement of appropriate materials like communion sets and prayer books. The construction and upkeep of churches, chapels and ministerial farms, or glebes, were also part of the vestry's duties.

✓ The roots of the origination of the glebe, just like many other British traditions, are buried deep within the pages of history. By definition, the word glebe is Latin for clod, lump of land or soil,³ but in England the word became linked with the church sometime in the Dark Ages. One of the earliest mentions of glebe lands came in the 8th century when Archbishop Egbert specified that there be at least one manse or hide (a hide being defined as an estate capable of supporting at least one family) of glebe land for each church.⁴ By the end of the Middle Ages, the glebe had become land and buildings given to the local minister as a means of maintaining a standard of living appropriate for a member of the clergy.

Little mention of glebes is made in English documents until the 16th century when glebes began appearing in local English records as a result of terriers, or inventories, which were regularly taken in the parishes. The first known glebe terrier dates to 1501, and by the 17th and 18th centuries glebe terriers were common local records.⁵ The surviving terrior records give a good picture of the glebe system in England at the time of English emigration to the New World, and the picture presented is one of diversity. In England, ecclesiastical concepts like parishes and glebes were defined more often by tradition than law. Parishes had been gradually evolving as territorial estates since the 1100s and the glebes had evolved alongside

² Pennington, 30.

³ *Oxford English Dictionary*, "G" volume, 567.

⁴ Arthur Martineau, *Church History of England from the Earliest Times* (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1880), 121.

⁵ W.E. Tate, *The Parish Chest* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1951), 125-6.

them.⁶ The glebe fit naturally into the economic and legal system of each time period and changed as the situation changed. In many areas, early glebes were not single tracts of land, but rather individual fields interspersed with the fields belonging to other farmers, thereby allowing clergymen to make their living alongside parishoners within the open-field agricultural system of the time.

By the 17th century, most of the English parish clergy existed on the same economic plane as yeomen and husbandmen, and therefore relied upon the glebe lands for a substantial part of their living. The glebes varied in size from parish to parish, but averaged between 30 and 40 acres.⁷ Some experts believe that the average English clergyman derived as much as a third of his annual income from the glebe land.⁸ Many ministers sold produce off their land, while others rented out portions of the land to tenants, and some allowed other farmers to pay for the privilege of farming the glebe land. A document from the late 15th century contains a record of a minister renting out half the glebe for 18 shillings, 6 pence while the rest of the land yielded grain and vegetables worth £6, 14s, 8d.⁹

Glebes appeared in Virginia within a few years of the first English colonization efforts. In 1619 the Virginia company established four towns, and glebes were associated with these settlements. The Virginia Governor at this time, George Yeardley, came to the New World armed with the following instructions for establishing both the clergy and the glebe within these regions:

And to the intent that Godly learned & painful Ministers may be placed there for the service of Almighty God & for the Spiritual Benefit & Comfort of the People, we further ask & ordain that in every of these cities or Boroughs that severall Quantity of One Hundred Acres of land be set out in Quality of Glebe Land toward the maintenance of the Several ministers of the Parishes to be there limited. And for a further supply of their maintenance there be raised a yearly standing & certain contributions out of the profits growing or renewing within the several farms of the said parish and so to make the living of every minister two hundred pounds starting per annum or more as here after there shall be cause.¹⁰

This early organization of the Virginia church was clearly an attempt to transplant English tradition. One of Virginia's earliest laws as much as said so, stating "that there should be an uniformity in our church as neer as may be to the canons in England both in substance and circumstance."¹¹ However, Yeardley's orders in 1619 already strayed from those hopes. By defining the glebe as a set number of acres and guaranteeing a salary for the minister, the colony was setting a precedent of uniformity that did not exist in England.

⁶ Ibid., 10.

⁷ Peter Heath, *The English Clergy on the Eve of Reformation* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1969), 167.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., 167.

¹⁰ Pennington, 21.

¹¹ George J. Cleveland, Joseph Freeman III, Eleanor M. Hamilton and David L. Holmes, *Up from Independence: The Episcopal Church in Virginia* (Orange, Virginia: Interdiocesan Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 9.

As the years went on, the glebe became further defined both through Virginia law and by instructions from the King to the governor. The instructions to Governor William Berkeley in 1650 raised the required glebe size to 200 acres and stated that the glebe should be situated on the best land and near the parsonage. The instructions added that the minister could look for help from his parishioners "For the clearing of that Ground, every of his Parishioners, for 3 years shall give some days labours, of themselves and their servants."¹² In 1656 a state statute made it clear that tax money would provide the basis for financing the community churches and glebes. The law stated that all counties not yet laid out into parishes be laid out at the next county court, that the people be taxed and that the tax money be used "for the building of a parish church and afterwards the surplusage thereof (if any be) to go towards the purchasing of a gleab & stock for the next minister."¹³

Despite the regulations defining the glebe, the Virginia Church continued to run into problems with its glebes in the 17th and 18th centuries. The biggest problem in the eyes of many was the control of the vestry over the tenure of the ministers, a difference which developed between the church structure in England and that in Virginia. In England, rectors were inducted, meaning they were appointed for life. A rector could have several parishes at once, which he could hold almost like social titles, and he was secure in the knowledge that he could be promoted, but never fired. In Virginia, a vestry could induct a minister if it so desired, but few ministers were ever granted lifetime privileges. Instead, the ministers were kept on yearly contracts which could be renewed or not according to the vestry's decision. Although the Virginia ministers were held on contract, the law did state that the minister was also eligible for a salary, a parsonage and a farm. The parsonage was the minister's home, while the farmland, usually attached to the parsonage, was called the glebe.

Without a guarantee of a lifetime livelihood, many believed that there was little incentive for a clergyman to come to America. Further, without the guarantee of living on the glebe for the rest of his life, there was little incentive for the minister to improve his glebe land.

Complaints about the unfairness of the glebe system continued to be sounded throughout the 17th and into the 18th century. Some even went as far as to argue that the problem of an uninducted ministry hampered the clergy's chance of entering into a good marriage. A letter to the Bishop of London in 1697 complained loudly about the situation, stating that "Never were the Glebes that I know denied to the ministers before this government."¹⁴ In 1724, another report to the Bishop of London brought up the problems of marriage: "The Glebes are much neglected & unimproved to what they would be if the Ministry were at a certainty as to the possession of them. The Precariousness is a great disservice to the ministry in the business of their marriage whereas if they were well settled, they might expect creditable matches & good positions with their wives."¹⁵

The legislature and the vestries, however, never seriously considered inducting the ministry as a whole, and without a bishop in the New World, the church was powerless to

¹² *The Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church*, Vol. 1, ed. William Stevens Perry (Hartford: Church Press Co., 1870), 1.

¹³ *The Statutes at Large: Being a collection of all the Laws of Virginia from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619*, e. William Waller Hening, (New York: R&W&G Barlow, 1823; facsimile reprint Charlottesville: University Press, 1969) I, 399-400.

¹⁴ *The Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church*, Vol. 1. ed William Stevens Perry. (Hartford: Church Press Co., 1870), 35.

¹⁵ Ibid., 259.

change things. The legislature did continue to look for other ways to improve upon the glebe system and make it more enticing to the ministers. In 1661 the assembly sought to encourage more ministers to settle in Virginia by putting the instructions concerning glebes, which had already been sent through the Virginia governors, into the legal code. "Bee it ordered," read the statute, "that the encouragement of ministers to come into the countrey & there better accomodations when come there be glebes provided for every parrishe (according the King's instruction for seating this countrey) with convenient houseing & stocks upon the same..."

¹⁶ A year later the code was again modified to include "a convenient house built upon them [the glebes] for the reception and abode of the minister according to his majesties written instructions."¹⁷

Although the instructions and codes of the 17th century helped shape the image of the glebe, the early laws were never specific about who was to procure the glebe and provide for the improvements necessary to house and support a minister. This situation was finally righted in 1696 when the House of Burgesses gave that power to the vestries, specifying that they could buy glebes and build houses upon the glebes.¹⁸ Further complaints to the Bishop of London included the fact that parishes sometimes, apparently, skimmed on their glebes. James Blair, the Commissary in 1724, wrote that the glebe should be large enough that five or six hands could work the farm and that the dwelling house of the glebe should be specifically defined in order to prevent the construction of "slight, insufficient and incommodius Glebe houses which are usually built."¹⁹

The House of Burgesses did act on some of Blair's suggestions, smoothing the rough edges in the glebe situation in the first half of the 18th century. In 1727 the assembly defined the glebe as being a minimum of 200 acres with a manse and outbuildings constructed at the parish expense. Finally, in 1748, the law stated that:

Where the mansions, and other convenient out-houses, are not already erected, for the habitation of the minister, It is hereby declared, and enacted, That the vestry of every such parish shall have the power, and they are hereby authorised and required, to cause to be erected and built on such glebe, one convenient mansion house, kitchen, barn, stable, dairy, meat house, corn house, and garden, well pailed, or inclosed with mud walls, with such other conveniences as they shall think fit, and to levy the charge of the glebe land, and buildings, on the tithable persons in their respective parishes.²⁰

The same law defined the minister's responsibility on the glebe. According to the law, the clergyman residing on the glebe was responsible for the upkeep of the land and building, except in cases of catastrophes from "fire and tempest."²¹

By the 1740s, the glebe system in Virginia had over 100 years of tradition behind it. Most parishes had glebes, but there were some vestries which offered housing allowances instead

¹⁶ Hening, II, 30.

¹⁷ Ibid., 45.

¹⁸ Joan Gunderson, *The Anglican Ministry in Virginia: A Study of a Social Class* (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989), 6.

¹⁹ Perry, 334.

²⁰ Hening, VI, 89.

²¹ Ibid.

of glebes to the ministers. This practice was particularly common in new parishes where glebe lands had not yet been selected.

Although a great deal of stability had been worked into the Virginia church by the second quarter of the 18th century, a new element was soon to be introduced. By this time, the Anglican church east of the mountains was, according to historian George Maclaren Brydon, "dominant and everywhere present."²² West of the Blue Ridge Mountains the situation was different, especially in the Valley of Virginia where dissenting groups like the Presbyterians had been encouraged to settle in order to buffer the eastern settlements from Indian attacks. Brydon wrote that "the Anglican Church, although it was the established church of the colony, was to be in that transmontane section, a minority church."²³

Just what would happen in Virginia's political and religious arena when an established church was suddenly in the minority would soon be seen in Augusta County. In 1738, the county and parish of Augusta were formed at the same time. With a growing population, the new county finally branched out on its own in 1745 and it was not long before Virginia Governor William Gooch sent an order to the Augusta County sheriff instructing the parish to elect a vestry.²⁴ The orders to the sheriff are recorded on the first page of the Augusta Parish vestry book, an April 1747 entry. The instructions were clear: "Directed to the Sheriff of Augusta County for Electing Twelve of the most able men of the Parish of Augusta...Freeholders and House Keepers of the Said County and parish...likewise to be comformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England."²⁵

The people of Augusta met precisely as the governor had ordered, and they did elect 12 able-bodied men to serve them. By all accounts, however, the newly elected vestry was not made of up Anglicans. Historians vary on the exact number of Presbyterians who sat on the first Augusta vestry, but there were at least eight and possibly 11 Presbyterians on the 12-member vestry. Augusta County historian John Lewis Peyton, was moved to describe the newly elected leaders as "politically Episcopalians and doctrinally Presbyterians."²⁶

There were some residents of Augusta County who were upset at the ridiculous situation of seating dissenters on the vestry of the established church, and attempts were made to rectify the problem. In 1748 a petition was sent to the assembly from the Augusta County Court asking that "the dissenters [be] turned out from being vestrymen."²⁷ The House of Burgesses, however, rejected the petition on November 30, 1748.²⁸

Attempts at dislodging the Presbyterian vestry failed, and in the meantime the new community leaders began their duties as defined through the Virginia legal system. The Augusta County Vestry minutes offer a great deal of insight into the trials and tribulations of those first Augusta leaders. For the vestry, one of the first orders of business was selecting

²² George Maclaren Brydon, *Virginia's Mother Church and the Conditions under which it Grew* (Philadelphia: Church Historical Society, 1947), 117.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Beverley Ruffin, *Augusta Parish, Virginia 1738-1780* (Verona, Virginia: McClure Press, no date), 13.

²⁵ Augusta County Vestry book, 1.

²⁶ J. Lewis Peyton, *History of Augusta County Virginia* (Bridgewater, Virginia: no publisher, 1953), 97.

²⁷ Augusta County Court Record, II, 60.

²⁸ Howard McKnight Wilson, *The Tinkling Spring: Headwater of Freedom* (Fishersville, Virginia: The McClure Press, 1954), 116-117.

an Anglican minister to serve the parish. In actuality, at least one Presbyterian minister was already holding services in the community, but the vestry was required by law to supply the people with a rector from the Established Church. Even in this matter, however, the Presbyterian leanings of the vestry shone through, for the men chose John Hindman as the rector. Hindman had already lived in the Shenandoah Valley for a number of years and had founded a Presbyterian church near present-day Harrisonburg back in 1744.²⁹ Although he was an ordained Presbyterian minister, in Virginia only an ordained Anglican could serve as parish priest and ordination had to take place in England since there was no bishop in America. In 1746 Hindman sold some of his land and traveled across the Atlantic to become a "Church of England Parson." When he returned he was considered Anglican enough to serve in Augusta County.³⁰

The Augusta vestry accepted Hindman in 1747 on the condition that he not insist on the parish giving him a glebe for at least two years. The reason, according to the vestry minutes, was because the people were not yet able to bear the financial burden of supplying a glebe and the necessary buildings. The vestry also directed that Hindman be allowed an annual housing allowance of £20 and that he preach in the courthouse or private homes until a church could be built.³¹

A few months later, in June of 1747, the vestry created a committee made up of vestry members Robert Alexander, James Lockart, John Buckanan, John Archer, John Smith and John Madison to meet and find land on which to build a church and have a glebe. The glebe was to have a "Dwelling House Thirty two by Sixteen with a Partition Staircase and a Brick or Stone Chimney at each End Flored above & Below and Finished off in a workmanlike manner a Stable fourteen by Eighteen feet of Square Logs a Dairy Ten feet Square Framed." Unless the committee was able to find a farm with sufficient dwellings on it, the glebe building construction was to be contracted out and finished by October 1, 1748.³²

The glebe search committee met several times in 1747 and 1748. Members of the vestry traveled to some potential glebe property in early 1748 to see the boundary lines, but nobody came to meet them.³³ Finally, in March 1748 the vestry decided on appropriate glebe land and ordered five vestry members to appear in the next May Court "to Purchase Land for a Glebe in the most convenient Place in the Parish ..."³⁴

In 1748, the vestry purchased 200 acres of land from Robert Campbell for £60. The land was located on Back Creek, east of North Mountain, near the North Mountain meeting house, approximately seven miles from Staunton.³⁵ With the vestry having moved so quickly in the business of finding a glebe, it looked like Rev. Hindman might be able to move onto his glebe within the two years first stated by the vestry although not by the original October 1, 1748 construction deadline. By August of 1748 the vestry entered into a building contract with John Lewis. For the sum of £148, Lewis was to build the "Publick Buildings of Augusta Parish." Lewis was to be paid £74 up front and receive the rest of the money upon completion of his task. The descriptions for the glebe buildings had already been set forth in earlier vestry

minutes, but the group decided to also make Lewis responsible for a barn on the glebe. The barn was to be "Forty feet by Twenty feet long with a Threshing Floor Fourteen by Twenty of two Inch Plank to be Ten Feet Pitch."³⁶

The construction did not proceed smoothly, but for Rev. Hindman it would have made no difference since he died before his two years of waiting for the glebe were complete. Already equipped with Presbyterian ministers, the vestry apparently saw no reason to rush out and find a new Anglican minister and waited two more years before hiring Rev. John Jones in 1752. In the meantime, the vestry was getting a bit impatient with Lewis' progress on the glebe buildings. The vestry minutes in May 1750 record the fact that Lewis had been ordered to "do such work as shall be necessary for compleating the Publick Buildings on the Glebe."³⁷ Finally, In August of 1750, nearly two years after Lewis began the project, John Madison, the vestry trustee, was ordered to pay "Colo. John Lewis 64 17 1 The Ballance due to him for the Glebe Building and that the sum of 3 8 1 7 the Ballance in the said Madisons Hands."³⁸

Apparently Lewis had completed some of the work, but much was left to be done. With the buildings still incomplete, Jones arrived in Augusta County in 1752 with a letter of recommendation from Gov. Robert Dinwiddie. The vestry hired Jones, giving him a salary of £50, but also forced Lewis to pay Jones a housing allowance of £20 because he had not yet finished construction of the glebe buildings. The information was recorded in the minutes as follows: "It appearing to this Vestry that the Glebe Buildings are not yet Finished and the Said Jones, having acquainted this Vestry that John Lewis Gent. The undertaker of the same agrees to allow him at the rate of £20 P Annum until the same be Finished for which he declares himself satisfied and Acquits this Vestry and Parish of any further charge for the same."³⁹

Jones, who was the Augusta rector for 25 years, turned out to probably be the only parish minister ever to live on the glebe, but in 1752 his residency was several years away. During 1752, the vestry even hired others to carry out some of the work on the glebe, paying £2 4s 5d for workers to dig the cellar under the minister's house and wall it in and £8 5s 0d for creating a glebe garden. Workers were also paid £7 for "paling a GraveYard on the Church Land."⁴⁰ Whether the cemetery referred to is the one still located on what was the glebe or whether it is the cemetery located in Staunton at present-day Trinity Church is not known. Both cemeteries were in use before the Revolution, but since the list of expenses from which this notation was taken included only six notations and the other five dealt specifically with the glebe, it seems possible that this entry pertained to the glebe burying ground. In late 1753, a year after Jones was hired, Lewis appeared before the vestry and acknowledged that he had received the full sum for constructing the glebe buildings but that the buildings were not yet complete. He agreed to continue paying Rev. Jones' housing allowance.⁴¹

As the years passed, it seems obvious that the dispute between Lewis and the Vestry over the building of the glebe was more than slowness on Lewis' part. Before it was over, the interested parties wound up in court. The vestry minutes record the fact that the board traveled to the farm to view the progress on the glebe buildings in 1754. Finally in November of 1757,

²⁹ Brydon, Virginia's, 128.

³⁰ Wilson, 116.

³¹ Vestry book, 2.

³² Ibid., 3.

³³ Vestry book, 69.

³⁴ Ibid., 26.

³⁵ Augusta County Deed Book 2, 505.

³⁶ Vestry book, 27.

³⁷ Ibid., 80.

³⁸ Ibid., 83.

³⁹ Ibid., 173

⁴⁰ Ibid., 172, 192

⁴¹ Ibid., 192.

nine years after the original contract with Lewis, the exasperated vestry took Lewis to court. The minutes for the year include the following notation: "Whereas it appears to this Vestry that the Glebe Buildings are not finished According to Agreement it is therefore Ordered that suit be Brought against the undertaker of s'd Buildings and his securities and the necessary Expences thereon shall be Reimbursed by the Parish."⁴² The courtcase of Vestry vs. John Lewis was heard in August of 1760 and included the "adverse report of viewers John Henderson and William Wilson" vestry members who had gone to view the glebe in March 1759. The result was that the vestry voided its contract with Lewis and entered into a new contract in 1761 with William Ward and William Preston. The new builders, who were to be paid £60, were instructed to construct the minister's house according to the same specifications given to Lewis.⁴³

Action was no faster under the second crew and four years later, in 1765, the court heard the case of Church Wardens vs. Ward and Preston. Following the court case, Ward and Preston were told they needed to speed up their work.⁴⁴ In the meantime, poor Rev. Jones was still getting his L20 pounds housing allowance 13 years after he was hired by the vestry. In all fairness to Lewis, Ward and Preston, the 1750s and 1760s were not the most peaceful times in Augusta County. This was the time of the French and Indian War, which ran from 1754-1763, and there was a great deal of unrest on the Augusta County frontier. Indian raids reached within a few miles of Staunton and fearful farmers were deserting their farms in droves. Between 1755 and 1757, the number of tithables, who would provide tax money for such projects as the glebe buildings, dropped dramatically. In one year, from 1757-1758 there was a decline of 487 tithables.⁴⁵

Eventually the buildings were completed and Jones was finally able to move onto his glebe in the late 1760s, but it was not to be a long stay. Although Jones was the Anglican rector for 25 years, very little is known about him or his new farmhouse and outbuildings. It is assumed that Lewis, Ward and Preston followed the building specifications set forth by the vestry, but that will never be known. Because of the legal intanglements involved with the construction of the parsonage, a detailed description of what Jones' home was supposed to look like has been preserved both in the court records and in the vestry book. The vestry description is as follows:

Build a Dwelling House Thirty two feet by sixteen for a mansion House on the Glebe to be Framed and Shingled with Joint Shingles Eighteen Inches Long to Show six Inches the Frame Sawed Ten foot Pitch with a good Cornish and a Partition Lathed & Platstered a Crop to the House with four Windows to be Glazed with Good Glass Eight Inch by Ten Two Windows above Eight Lights in a Window with a Good Stair Case and Partition above Stairs with two out side Doors and two Inside Doors made Quarter Round and Raised Pannell the Floors to be laid with

⁴² Ibid., 273.

⁴³ Lyman Chalkley, The Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia: Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County, 1745-1800 (Rosslyn, Virginia: Mary S. Lockwood, DAR, 1912), I, 323, 494.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 494.

⁴⁵ John Logan Anderson, "The Presbyterians and August Parish, 1738-1757." Masters thesis, University of Virginia, 1985, 306.

Good Quarter Plank the upper Floor Planned both sides and Tongued with Joists to be Plained & a Bead Struck on Each Edge to Weather Board as with Good Feather Edged Plank Beaded to be Plaistered with good Lime and Hair above stairs and below with two Brick or Stone chimneys build with Good Lime and under Pinned with Brick or Stone with the whole to be done in a Workmanlike manner a Kitchen Sixteen by Sixteen Framed Eight Feet Pitch and Covered with Joint Shingles with Brick or Stone Chimney to be lofted and under Pinned with Stone and Finished in a Workmanlike manner a Dairy Ten feet by Ten Eight Feet pitch and Covered with Joint Shingles with a Dirt Floor and such shelves as is Convenient the House to be under Pinned a Barn Forty by Twenty Ten Feet Pitched Framed and Covered with Clap Boards with a Shade at Each end Nine Feet wide Twenty feet long and a Threshing Floor of two Inch Plank Fourteen feet by Twenty and is to Finish all the above mentioned Work in a sufficient Workmanlike maner.⁴⁶

The 1765 court records contain basically the same description, but without the outbuildings since Ward and Preston were contracted only for the minister's house. Additional details like the logs in the house should be squared on two sides, six inches thick and well "duftailed," and the front door to the house should be wainscoated, have a lock and be hung with iron hinges are also included.⁴⁷

By the time Jones moved onto the glebe, he had two factors working against him - one was his bad health and the other was the Revolution looming on the horizon. Both would figure into his eventually moving off the glebe. Because of Jones' poor health, a curate to assist him was appointed in the 1770s. The first curate, Adam Smyth, lasted only six months, but the second man, Alexander Balmaine, continued to serve the parish for a number of years.⁴⁸ In fact, Balmaine may have been the only clergyman other than Jones, who ever lived on the glebe. Jones certainly lived on the glebe, but there is a possibility, according to Beverley Ruffin, author of Augusta Parish, Virginia 1738-1780, that the sickly Jones moved into Staunton shortly before the Revolution to be under the care of his lawyer, Robert McClenachan.⁴⁹ If Jones moved into town before the Revolution, it is possible that Balmaine may have taken up residence on the glebe for a short while.

The Revolutionary War brought much change to the Anglican Church in Virginia. Naturally a great deal of resentment was focused against the Established Church and its ties with England. Throughout the state there was a general push to disestablish the Church of England and let individual parishes work out the support for their ministers. Disestablishing the church, however, would clash both with English conceptions of law and justice, where a clergyman was vested as rector of a parish and had a right to the salary under law, and with the Virginia legal code.⁵⁰ To deal with these problems, the state legislature passed The Law of 1776 which nullified any Virginia laws that had been made since 1619 regarding religion.

⁴⁶ Vestry book, 202.

⁴⁷ Chalkley, I, 494-495.

⁴⁸ Ruffin, 42.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 46.

⁵⁰ Brydon, Virginia's, 400.

Vestries were no longer allowed to collect tithes and taxes, but were still given the duty of collecting money for the parish needy. The law added further that the glebes, churches and chapels already in existence would stay with the church.⁵¹ This act, which went into effect January 1, 1777, was the beginning of disestablishment, but it left the Anglican Church in limbo until 1784. The vestries had been stripped of all duties except caring for the poor, a duty which many wanted to be relieved of as well. Vestries continued to be chosen, but they were now selected entirely from the membership of the Anglican Church and had no additional civil functions.⁵²

The new law had its effect in Augusta County where the vestry met in February of 1777. Deprived of state support, Rev. Jones and his lawyer met with the vestry to work out an agreement on salaries and the glebe. The vestry agreed to give £200 to Jones, over half of which went on to Balmaine as Jones' assistant. Although legally Jones could still maintain residence on the glebe, he agreed to relinquish his rights to the farm in return for three years of financial support raised through individual pledges within the parish. The vestry minutes bear witness to the deal: "And further the said Robert McClenachan Does Agree as attorney in fact for the said Jones That this Vestry & their successors may take the Gleab Land & Tenniments Belonging to the said Rector and make the best they Can of it for the use of the parish."⁵³ The aging minister took an oath of allegiance to the new country and continued to work as the parish priest. By now Jones had definitely moved into Staunton under his lawyer's care where he died within two years.⁵⁴

The established church fell upon hard times during the war. After being part of the state government for a century-and-a-half and bearing the responsibility of specific civil duties, the church found itself stripped of many of its rights and untrusted by many Virginians. Many vestry members resigned during the war leaving parishes vacant. Within the state, people were also refusing to pay taxes to the established church, and within the Assembly, the representatives wavered on how to deal with the established church, waiting to see the outcome of the revolution.⁵⁵

In Augusta County, the vestry had to decide what to do with the glebe that had been dumped back in its lap by Jones. For many, the glebe had been a source of concern and worry since the very beginning, almost an unnecessary worry in a strongly Presbyterian community. For reasons that are unclear, the vestry had petitioned to sell the glebe and purchase a more convenient one way back in 1773, but nothing ever came of that after the House of Burgesses rejected the request.⁵⁶ After Jones returned the glebe to the vestry in 1777, the vestry decided to rent the farm out and authorized the churchwarden to do so in 1778.⁵⁷ The glebe plantation was to be rented for the period of one year and in the meantime the vestry ordered the churchwarden to prepare a petition to the Virginia Assembly asking for "liberty of this Vestry

to sell of gleab land & the poor house-plantation. belonging to this Parish," since they were not wanted.⁵⁸

For Anglican churches across Virginia, the state of limbo they had existed in since the opening days of the American Revolution ended at the close of the war and the signing of the treaty. With the outcome of the revolution a certainty, Anglican leaders lobbied for a complete break between the church and the state. The 1785 Act of Incorporation did just that. With the new law, the Anglican church became the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, and vestries were stripped of their last bit of civil responsibility. Overseers of the Poor were appointed in the counties to bring that old vestry responsibility into the state government.⁵⁹ The act did allow the Episcopal Church to continue holding churches, glebes, donations and other funds which had been given to the church before the Revolution.⁶⁰

With the newly found freedom, the Anglican church leaders were finally able to organize themselves for the first time on American soil. The church leaders wasted no time, with the clergy and vestries convening in Richmond on May 18, 1785 to start the process of throwing off the old English rule. The church's task was to define by canon law what had previously been defined through state law. This new canon law essentially represented a declaration of independence for the Protestant Episcopal Church. For the first time in Virginia, the church leaders could control their own ministers, churches and other property. Church problems could now be corrected through the diocesan convention and did not have to go through the General Assembly. When dealing with matters of glebes, however, vestries still had to go to a higher authority - it was just changed to the diocese instead of the legislature. Rules and regulations concerning the glebes were spelled out in the church's "Ordinance for Regulations with Appointments of Vestries" in 1787.

Unfortunately for the Protestant Episcopal Church, the new independence found under the Act of Incorporation rankled members from other denominations. Although the Act of Incorporation meant religious freedom to the Episcopalians, other denominations, particularly the Presbyterians and Baptists, which were offered incorporation under the state of Virginia, rejected it because they considered it a damper on their religious freedom.

The dissenters, pushing for a repeal of the Act of Incorporation, continued to be bothered most by the property--church buildings, glebes and slaves--still owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church. They wanted the property seized and sold and the money divided among the different denominations with each parish getting an amount in proportion to its tithes.

From the end of the Revolution to the end of the 18th century, the Presbyterians and Baptists continually raised these complaints in the General Assembly and in the courts. Finally in 1799, the radical dissenters won and a law was passed unincorporating the Episcopal church, completely divorcing the church from the state, and repealing any acts since 1776 that referred to the Episcopal Church. This new law made the assumption that since the Established Church had been part of Virginia's colonial government, then everything which the church possessed, including glebes, should now belong to the state government.

With the passage of the 1799 law came a flood of petitions from dissenters asking that the state move ahead with the seizure of the churches and glebes. These petitions precipitated

⁵¹ Hening IX, 164-167.

⁵² Edward Lewis Goodwin, *The Colonial Church in Virginia* (Milwaukee: Morehouse Publishing, 1927), 112.

⁵³ Vestry book, 804.

⁵⁴ Ruffin, 44 and Brydon, *Virginia's* 408.

⁵⁵ Brydon, *Virginia's*, 408.

⁵⁶ Chalkley, II, 460.

⁵⁷ Vestry book, 808.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Brydon, *Virginia's*, 411.

⁶⁰ Cleveland, 43.

yet another law, in December 1801, which actually authorized the seizure of the glebe lands and churches.⁶¹ The act forbid seizure of churches and churchyards if they were in use and of glebes if they were being lived on by the minister. The glebes, however, could be seized immediately if they were vacant or upon the death of the incumbent minister. Upon seizure, the Overseers of the Poor were authorized to either take possession of the glebe for the care of the poor or sell the land and use the proceeds for caring for the poor.⁶² Within Virginia, about 20 glebes were immediately seized and the Virginia Episcopal Church was to enter its darkest period. The law was appealed, but upheld in the courts by a narrow margin, so the glebes continued to be seized as incumbent ministers died. The last glebe to be seized through this act was Shelburne Parish in Loudoun County which was taken shortly before the American Civil War.⁶³ Interestingly enough, the new Virginia Episcopal Bishop who had to contend with the seizure of the glebes was James Madison, the son of one of the original Augusta County vestrymen, and cousin to soon-to-be President James Madison.⁶⁴

Augusta County, too, fell under the new state regulations, but the effects felt were not as severe. The glebe had always been something of an inconvenience to the Augusta Parish and the vestry had been trying to unload it for sometime. The vestry had decided to rent the glebe out way back in 1778, and actually longed to be rid of the whole estate. Not being able to get rid of the glebe, the vestry utilized its last civil duty in 1780 and put the glebe in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor.⁶⁵ The 1784 Act of Incorporation mentioned the Augusta Parish specifically and simply put into law what the vestry had already done with the glebe, noting that "the rents or profits arriving from which [the glebe]...shall be by the overseers of the poor applied to the repairing of the church and churchyard, and for the support of the poor."⁶⁶

With the passage of the 1802 Glebe Act, the Augusta glebe was seized and sold in accordance with state law. Jonas Rinehart of Shenandoah County bought the farm, paying £800 to the Overseers of the Poor for "one certain tract or parcel of land called the Glebe, lying and being situate in the apresd County of Augusta, containing by estimation 200 acres."⁶⁷ The overseers invested the money and had accumulated £1200 pounds by 1812 at which time William Patrick, Overseer of the Poor in Augusta County, ran an advertisement in the Republican Farmer stating that the overseers now had £1200 and wanted to know what the people of the county wanted to do with the money. He suggested the money could be used for the care of the poor or for the Staunton Academy.⁶⁸ The people of Augusta decided to go with the school and on October 7, 1812 the Overseers of the Poor turned over \$3500 to the school's trustees.⁶⁹

In Augusta County today, the only physical evidence of the glebe's place within Virginia's colonial government is a burying ground, located on a hillside about a half mile

from the present road. Near the graveyard is an abandoned schoolhouse, called the Glebe Schoolhouse, but the early 19th century structure was built after the seizure of the glebes and so has no direct association with the original glebe. The same is true of a nearby farm, called Glebe Farm. Although the name keeps the memory of the glebe alive and the farm is part of the original glebe tract, there is no direct connection with the glebe.

None of the buildings from the original glebe remain, and there is no certainty of exactly where they stood on the 200-acre tract. Although many of Virginia's glebes had churches on the glebeland, there is no evidence that the Augusta glebe ever had a church. In fact, there is more evidence to the contrary since the vestry minutes, which were so detailed concerning the other glebe buildings, never mention church buildings or contracts for such buildings.

The burying ground, where at least 50 former Augusta County residents are laid to rest, is the only remaining link to the glebe and its original purpose. Vestries had been given authority to create a place for the dead in the 17th century, but it is not known when the Augusta glebe first contained a cemetery. The oldest surviving stone dates to 1755, but many of the first burials were probably either unmarked graves or wooden markers which have long since rotted. Three of the graves contain victims of Indian massacres, while six are the graves of Revolutionary War soldiers and one grave contains the remains of a former House of Burgesses representative. Apparently the cemetery was used long after the glebe was seized and sold since the newest stone bears a date of 1891.⁷⁰ Dr. Herbert Turner, a Presbyterian minister and historian, claimed that most of the graves were members of the North Mountain Presbyterian Congregation located near the glebe. John Willson, the House of Burgesses member buried there, was certainly a member of that congregation. "It is doubtful," wrote Turner, "if a single one of the people buried there was a member of the Episcopal Church."⁷¹

In 1931 the Thomas Hughart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution obtained a deed to the 1-acre cemetery. Prior to this time, the "ancient Glebe Graveyard" which was located on the farm of T.J. Thompson, had been maintained by the Thompson family. The DAR, the Augusta County Supervisors and the Thompson family agreed to place the continued care of the burying ground in the hands of the DAR because of its value to the history of Augusta County. According to the deed: "This graveyard constitutes a public shrine, not only by reason of its ancient character, but because of the fact that it contains the remains of those who were the earliest settlers and pioneers."⁷²

Today the glebe is little more than a footnote in the history books, but the study of this Anglican church tradition brings into focus an important part of Virginia's colonial history because it means a study of the church, the legal system and the traditions brought by the English to the New World.

⁶¹Hening, XII, 314-316.

⁶²Ibid., 315.

⁶³Brydon, *Virginia's*, 511.

⁶⁴Cleveland, 58, 60.

⁶⁵Ruffin, 46.

⁶⁶Hening, XI, 533.

⁶⁷Augusta County Deed Book 31, 518.

⁶⁸Joseph A. Waddell, *Annals of Augusta County, Virginia* (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C.J. Carrier, 1972), 389.

⁶⁹Ruffin, 47.

⁷⁰Mrs. W.W. King, "Glebe Burying Ground 1749," 1934,5.

⁷¹Ruffin, 47.

⁷²Augusta County Deed Book 251,45.

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Many of the books listed in the above trial list are at present on display at the Augusta County Government Center in Verona until 1 December 1993. Three glass display cases were filled. They were obtained from the Augusta County Historical Society Archives, and from private collections. Several of the Civil War books were graciously loaned for display by the Bookstack in Staunton.

Since this is called a "Trial List", the compiler would appreciate knowing the names and authors of any books not recorded. It will be noted that family histories--of which there are many--were deliberately not included.

Eighteenth Century Beekeeping and Its Documentation in Augusta County

David I. McCaskey

The estate inventories of Augusta County, Virginia, which are indexed in the Will Books at the County Courthouse and list the assets of every estate administered under the Court's supervision, reveal that honeybees were kept to an extent that they were a steady if somewhat infrequently encountered item of property in the 1700's. Then, as now, beekeepers were viewed as perhaps a bit eccentric, but were a welcome addition to the community. A complete listing of those entries, including an attempt to show other items of equivalent contemporary value, are included at the end of this note.

Honeybees, *apis mellifera*, were not native to North America. They were introduced at various points along the Atlantic seaboard, probably most significantly for the Shenandoah Valley at Jamestown in 1620. It being the nature of honeybees to multiply and preserve their genestock by swarming, they escaped (doubtless with the assistance of the Indian wars and other causes for inattention to husbandry occurring in tidewater during that period) and spread throughout a territory that offered both an abundance of nectar plants and ideal nesting sites in the form of hollow trees. The Indians called the bees "white man's flies" and recognized their appearance as the precursor of white settlement.

Although the image of bee skeps tied onto a packsaddle crossing the Blue Ridge as part of the first settlements is beguiling to a beekeeper with some historical imagination, it is clearly not what occurred. Because the jarring ride on pack animals or unsprung wheeled vehicles broke the combs loose from the hives, destroying the colonies, overland transport of honeybee colonies in the eighteenth century was almost impossible even on European roads, although they were shipped with some regularity in coastal commerce and survived the voyage to Virginia along with other broodstock - mastiffs and peafowl were listed as part of the same cargo.

Beecraft of the era involved allowing or encouraging the bees to nest in woven hives or skeps, harvesting the honey at the end of the season by burning sulfur in a pit over which the hives were placed, killing all of the bees. The woven dome of a skep familiar to us from garden shops and illustrations was only the basic structure. In actual use, it was cloamed, plastered with a mixture of clay and manure, and covered with a tall hackle of reeds or straw to shed the rain. In the British Isles and Europe the skeps were sometimes sheltered in bee houses or in recesses, bee boles, in the walls of buildings, a practice that did not become common in Virginia. Given the materials used and the tendency of old honeycombs to be attacked by moths, leaving an unpleasant webby mess, it is not surprising that there are few surviving physical artifacts of beekeeping from the period. The accepted generalization of historians is that woven skeps were not much used in this country because of the ready availability of and preference of the bees for hollow trees. Sections of these trees, often gums, could be cut and the bees moved to the keeper's yard, hence the term "bee gum" used to describe a beehive made from a section of hollow log.

It is interesting to note in the Augusta County records the use of the words "hives," "gums" and "skeps" in describing honeybee colonies. While there is clearly much interchangeability among them, they are sometimes used to distinguish among items in the same inventory. In at least one instance, the low value placed on the skeps and their inclusion with

other baskets would seem to indicate that they were in fact the empty coiled straw containers.

In the 1600's and 1700's there were a number of English books published on beekeeping. The earliest of these drew heavily on Greek texts, but they increasingly relied upon observation and practical experience. Farming manuals of the period often included chapters on beekeeping, and more progressive schemes of management which involved preserving a number of superior colonies to encourage swarming emerged. None of these books appear in the lists recited in the Augusta County inventories of the period, but it is inconceivable that the educated men of the period had not been exposed to them. The volumes themselves may have been west of the Blue Ridge, included in the entries "lot of old books."

More difficult to trace, but more important than books was the craft tradition of beekeeping. Because of the unpleasantness of dealing with stinging insects, large numbers of people have never been attracted to beekeeping, but even if they had no firsthand experience the settlers of Augusta County would doubtless have had some contact with beecraft, watching keepers in their own villages or at least hearing tales of how it was done. Finding themselves in the Valley with wild bees in the forests and no other ready source of sweetening, the basic techniques of smoke to calm them, sulfur to kill them, and a bit of the thinnest cloth available to protect the eyes would have been remembered and put into practice. Some of the settlers would have had well-developed skills learned from their village beekeepers, and others would have had tricks even more appropriate to what they found here learned from generations of poaching honey from royal forests.

People who were just surviving in a new territory doubtless enjoyed the bounty of a bee tree felled by a storm. There were a small number of men who lived as honey hunters, providing sweetening for the expanding settlements - perhaps one of them stayed in Augusta County for a time. A few hives for table use and sharing with the neighbors still make life more pleasant for modern hobby beekeepers, who often have the numbers of stands noted in the inventories. Larger numbers of stocks might indicate commercial production as the county became more settled, and listings of brewing vessels or tavern-keeper's quantities of household items along with lots of bees document the production of beer and mead.

One of the difficulties in comparing monetary values from eighteenth century Augusta County with those of today arises because of the reversal of the availability of land and consumer goods. Examination of the estate inventories reveals how little in the way of personal property many people had, although the lists are doubtless distorted by the common practice of making gifts of valuable items in anticipation of death, as typified by the almost total absence of functional firearms or musical instruments in the inventories. To the modern observer, the amount of land held by individuals is surprising, as is the fact that 100 acres of undeveloped Augusta County land could be bought in the late 1740's for 3 pounds to 3-10-0.

Even though raw land was plentiful and hogs could, to some extent, roam free in the woods, the means to clear and cultivate land were dear. In that light, Martin Kauffman (WB 1/95) was among the more ambitious farmers documented in the records. In addition to the bees, his inventory reflects 17 1/4 acres of cropland in wheat & rye, corn, oats, barley and flax at a time when most farmers owned 100-400 acres and had cleared and put into cultivation 10-12 acres. If a person was willing to endure the stings, the basic stock of beekeeping could be obtained from the woodlands with no other cost, and the resulting honey was welcome at home and useful in barter without the burden of clearing and fencing cropland.

Although there are presently several commercial beekeeping operations in the upper valley area which was included in eighteenth century Augusta County, the vast majority of modern beekeepers in the County are hobbyists, working numbers of colonies similar to those

reflected in the inventories. The connections are difficult to trace back much before the Civil War, but a remarkable number of these keepers work bees because of the interest of an ancestor or respected neighbor, sometimes skipping a generation but responding to the stories about what folks used to do. While the scientific explanations of bee biology have expanded since the 1700's, and the tools have changed so that there is no longer need to resort to the sulfur pit, the basic rules of smoke and veil remain the same. The craft tradition remains alive in Augusta County.

Excerpts From The Inventories

Katherine Bushman has provided her explanation of where people whose names she recognizes lived. There is considerable variation in the spelling of names, both on the part of the clerks who wrote them and on my part in reading them.

Will Book 1, 1745-1753, 141 inventories

Book 1 / Page 12 inventory
of Abraham Strickler, 28 April, 1748, 3 hives of bees

SHENANDOAH

1/195 inventory of Martin Kauffman
June 16, 1749, 10 stocks of bees 2-0-0 (same value as young bay mare)

SHENANDOAH

1/506 inventory of estate of Peter Cottoner 14 hives of
bees 3-7-0 (11 sheep were 3-6-0) August 15, 1753

WB 2, 1753-1760, 120 inventories

2/95 inventory of Daniel (David)
Richardson, 19 March 1755, 3 skeps
of bees, valued at 6 shillings

SOUTH BRANCH OF THE
POTOMAC, PENDLETON OR
HARDY COUNTY

2/159 inventory of Jacob Lorn,
19 Aug 1756, Two hives of bees,
valued at 10 shillings

SOUTH BRANCH

2/400 inventory of John Colley, 19 June 1760, 2 Bee
swarms, value of 6 shillings, same as iron pot or
grubbing hoe, shovel, and dung hook

2/412 inventory of Robert Gibson, 2 Aug 1760, 2 hives
of bees, 16 shillings

2/426 inventory of Thomas Millsap,
7 June 1760, 2 churns, one half
bushel, one riddle, 2 beehives, 7 shillings (apparently
empty hives mixed in with basketry)

ROCKINGHAM

WB 3, 1760-1767, 152 inventories

3 /83 inventory of Valentine Pence
September 17, 1761, bee scapes and
an old vessel 0-3-0 (apparently this was just empties,
valued the same as an iron pot) the inventory also listed 1
beehive at 0-6-0 (the same as a kerb bridle) and 6 beehives
(5 calves were 1-5-0)

ROCKINGHAM

3/289 inventory of the estate of
James Greenlee, April 16, 1763,
5 lbs. of beeswax @ 0-1-0 (an axe
was 0-5-0)

SON-IN-LAW OF EPHRAIM
McDOWELL, ROCKBRIDGE

3/341 inventory of Jacob Herman,
May 24, 1764, 7 bee scaps and
one hive 0-2-6 (same as one hoe and dung fork)

PEAKED MOUNTAIN

WB 4, 1767-1772, 95 inventories

4/16 inventory of Col. David
Stewart April 7, 1767, 1 bee hive,
0-8-0 (same as a cutting box and knife)

MODERN AUGUSTA COUNTY

4/241 sale bill of Stephen Conrad,
Nov. 26, 1767. 2 beehives
purchased by Valentine Buyer
0-5-0, second line item, ditto. Two hives were purchased by
widow Conrad 0-5-0 (same as an iron pot)

SOUTH BRANCH

WB 5, 1772-1778, 102 inventories

5/125 inventory of Michel Mallow,
April 8, 1773, three hives of
bees 0-10-0 (same as 200'
of walnut plank, a saddle was 0-50)

SOUTH BRANCH

5/190 inventory of George
Caplinger of the south branch
of Augusta County, August
2, 1773, 12 beehives 2-0-0 (same as a cow, or quill loom
and reel)

SOUTH BRANCH

5/221 inventory of Samuel Downey
September 15, 1773, two bee hives
0-5-0 (same as pair of spectacles,
razor & hone)

GLEBE AREA OF
AUGUSTA COUNTY HIS
DAUGHTER MARRIED
CPT. SAMUEL McCUTCHEON

5/274 inventory of John Nickle Aug. 24, 1774, 4 beehives 1-0-0 (11 head of hogs 1-15-0)	SPRINGHILL
5/371 inventory of Gerald Blower Aug 13, 1775, three beehives, 0-18-0 (five augers, curry comb & chisel 0-9-0)	ROCKINGHAM
5/377 sale bill of George Caplinger (inventory at 5/190) August 15, 1775	SOUTH BRANCH
one beehive to John Skidmore 0-1-6 " 0-2-6	NORTH RIVER
two beehives to Geo. Caplinger 0-4-9 " Jacob Conrad 0-4-0 " John Skidmore 0-5-6 " John Caplinger 0-6-0 " Jacob Friend 0-6-0	SOUTH BRANCH
	TYGARTS VALLEY (HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA)
5/382 inventory of John Begham August 15, 1775, Two beehives 0-10-0 (cutting box 0-5-0)	ROCKINGHAM
5/402 inventory of Adam Hatrick Oct 11, 1775, 5 bee hives, 1-0-0, 8 empty hives, 0-4-0 (1 young heifer, 1-0-0)	SHENANDOAH
5/470 inventory of James Gay, March 18, 1777, two crocks, two reserves, & beehive, 0-3-6	CALF PASTURE
5/479 inventory of Wm. Steven Hansburg March 18, 1777, 1 bee hive 0-1-6 (1 broad cutter 0-1-6)	ROCKINGHAM
5/498 inventory of Joseph Blair May 20 1777, 7 bee swarms 1-15-0 (plow and irons 1-13-0)	GLEBE
5/505 inventory of Thomas Wilson, August 19, 1777, four bee hives 1-10-0 (same as brindled cow)	ROCKBRIDGE

5/506 inventory of David Williams, August 16, 1777, one bee hive 0-1-6 (same as two candle sticks)	
5/518 inventory of John Windham August 19, 1777, 2 hives of bees 0-15-0 (same as a cutting box)	ROCKINGHAM
5/535 inventory of Philip Lingle November 18, 1777, five bee hives, 1-5-0, (two hogs 1-4-0)	PEAKED MOUNTAIN
5/538 sale bill of Philip Lingle (inventory 5/535)	
two beehives to Barbara Lingle 0-12-0 one beehive to Henry Armentrout 0-6-0 two beehives to Jacob Boir 0-17-0	
WB 6, 1778-1787, 124 inventories	
6/10 sale bill of Mark Swadley, September 15, 1772, Henry Swadley, two beehives, 0-6-3 (a sithe 0-6-6)	PENDLETON
6/42 estate of Edward Warren August 18, 1778, one beehive 0-15-0 (same as a spade, three riddles, or two froes)	ROCKINGHAM
6/89 estate of James Lesley, August 17, 1779, a beehive and two gums 0-2-0 (same as two planes)	BUFFALO GAP
6/133 sale bill of Samuel Samples May 16, 1780,	ROCKINGHAM
Leonard <u>Herring</u> one beehive 0-12-1 Nicholas Curry " 0-5-6 Rice Thomas " 0-12-1 Roce Thomas " 0-2-6 (a meal sieve 0-22-6)	
6/217 inventory of John Hogshead September 7, 1781, 8 beehives 2-0-0 (saddle and bridle 2-15-0, cutting box 0-6-0)	SPRINGHILL- MOSSY CREEK- LONG GLADE

6/238 inventory of Archibald
Huston May 21, 1782, 12 swarms of
bees in their hives, 3-0-0 (woman's saddle and
bridle, 3-10-0, 2 swine 3-10-0)

ROCKINGHAM

6/296 inventory of John Hind
May 20, 1783, 3 beehives 1-10-0
(a loome warping barrs and frame
1-15-0)

NORTHERN MODERN
AUGUSTA COUNTY

6/302 sale bill of Archibald
Huston, September 9, 1774,

ROCKINGHAM

Stephen Huston 2 beehives 0-12-2
John Hoper " 0-13-7
John Davidson " 0-15-7
Andrew Shanklin " 0-9-2
Stephen Huston 1 beehive 0-4-2
Geo Huston 2 beehives 0-6-6
(frying pan 0-4-1)

6/311 inventory of Samuel
Black May 8, 1783, 22 bee scapes
0-12-0 (large pot with legs and hooks 0-14-0)

GLEBE-SHEMARIAH

6/422 inventory of James Sawyers,
August 17, 1784, one bee hive,
0-7-6 (same as a bedstead)

CHURCHVILLE

WB 1-A, 1789-1826, 14 inventories

1-A/23 will of Henry Miller 1796
1-A/34 inventory begins, listing
on p. 37 19 bee skeps valued at 9 pounds. (two cows or
four heifers had same value. This man also had a
paper mill on land purchased from Joseph Henderson.)

MOSSY CREEK

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Augusta County Obituaries 1875

copied by
Anne Covington Kidd
(Continued from Volume 28, Number 2)

On the 21st inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jas. C. Parks, in this city, Mrs. Sallie L. AGNER, in the 59th year of her age, formerly of Rockbridge county. [SS 30 November 1875]

Mrs. Ann J. ALLEN on the 27th ult. at her son-in-law's, Dr. Waddell, of New Hope, in her 79th year. In the last decade of the last century, she first saw the light in Staunton, the daughter of Thomas Barry, a native of Londonderry, and was one of the first and most prominent merchants of his day. When she was quite young, she was sent back to Ireland ... but her grandmother and a maiden aunt coming to America in a year or two she returned, and, when very young, married Dr. Wm. McCue, and settled in Lexington. He died in a few years, leaving her with the care of two children. She returned to Augusta, and in a year or two married John J. Allen, a son of Col. Jas. Allen, who lived at what is now the Sam Cline house on Middle River. Mr. Allen ... left his family and explored the Northwest, and settled in Michigan territory in what is now Washington county, laid out the town Ann Arbor, naming it after his wife she [followed him] [and] was constrained to return to Virginia with her only child by this marriage with whom she was living at the time of her death her father and his brother Andrew being men of more than ordinary prominence in their day. [SS 21 December 1875]

On Tuesday night James W. AMOS of Cumberland co., a brakeman on the C & O R. R. fell from a sleeted coal car He was brought to Staunton and was buried here. He leaves a widowed mother with six children to support. The accident occurred near the Summit. [SV 15 January 1875]

In this city ... 25th inst., Sallie [ARMENTROUT,] infant daughter of Mr. James A. and Mattie E. Armentrout—aged 1 year, 11 months and 7 days. [SS 26 January 1875] ... 26th inst. [SV 29 January 1875]

At her residence in this city ... the 12th inst. ... Mrs. Francis W. AST, widow of Mr. Jno. H. Ast, dec'd, aged 58 years. [SS 16 March 1875]

Died ... January 5th, at the residence of her husband, Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, President of Hampden Sidney College, Frances Peyton [ATKINSON,] daughter of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart. Her body rests with her kindred in our cemetery. [SS 12 January 1875]

In Hinton, W. Va., on the 20th inst. ... Miss Sallie F. ATKINSON, daughter of Mr. A. Atkinson, formerly of Mint Spring, Augusta county—aged 14 years. Her remains were interred in Thornrose Cemetery in Staunton. [SS 24 August 1875]

Mr. J. BAILEY, an aged farmer, residing near Mt. Meridian ... [died] Saturday. [SV 26 February 1875]

Mr. Jas. W. BALDWIN, of this city, was drowned in the Dock at Richmond sometime between the 28th of October and the 10th inst. His remains ... were interred in Thornrose Cemetery on last Thursday ... from Trinity Episcopal Church—Rev. R. H. Phillips conducting the funeral services was a member of Baldwin & Shafer, proprietors of the City Express of Staunton His wife became alarmed at his absence and ... wrote to her brother, Major A. W. Garber, to look after Mr. Baldwin The deceased was about forty-five years of age, was a brother of the late Colonel John B. Baldwin He was for some years deputy

clerk of the court, and upon leaving that position went into a business similar to that done here by Garber & Co. [SS 16 November 1875] was a son of Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin ... deceased, and son-in-law of Mr. Albert J. Garber, of this city. [VV 11 November 1875]

In Lexington, on the 6th inst., Cassie Mason [BARRON,] infant daughter of Rev. A. C. and Addie D. Barron, aged about 6 months. The remains were buried in Thornrose Cemetery, Staunton, Tuesday ... last. [SS 15 June 1875]

Mr. Jno. BARRY of this city, who was in the employ of Harman & Harman in their work on the 42nd section of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Williamstown, Grant county, Ky., was ... stabbed ... by a negro [Leaford Lightfoot] ... died on ... the 9th inst. His remains ... were buried from St. Francis (Catholic) church in Thornrose Cemetery on last Saturday. [SS 16 November 1875] [member of] Catholic Hibernian Benevolent Society. [VV 18 November 1875]

At his residence in Ennis, Ellis co., Texas, on the 6th inst., Mr. John C. BASKIN, in the 65th year of his age was born in Augusta county ... and emigrated to Callaway county, Missouri, at an early day filling the term of Magistrate for many years.... An only son having moved to Texas, the father ... followed him For many years he was an officer in the Old School Presbyterian church. [SV 13 August 1875]

In this place on last Saturday ... Sue H. [BASKIN,] infant daughter of Samuel C. and A. W. Baskin, aged 11 months and 2 days. [SS 13 July 1875] On the 11th instant, in Staunton ... aged 9 months and 2 days. [VV 15 July 1875]

On 13th of October ... in ... New Hope, in Augusta county ... Mr. Charles BATIS, in the 82nd year of his age was raised near Jennings's Gap in this county, but had lived for over fifty years near New Hope joined the Methodist church, ... leaves five children, and many grand-children. [VV 25 November 1875]

... Chas. BAYLES, a brakeman on the Ches. & Ohio Railroad died on Saturday morning last at the American Hotel in this place. [SS 12 January 1875]

Mrs. Isabella BAYLOR, widow of the late Col. Geo. Baylor, died ... 27th, at her residence in this city ... in the 62d year of her age a daughter of Geo. W. Coiner, Esq., dec'd. of this county member of the Lutheran church. [VV 30 December 1875]

June 2d, in Fairfield, Rockbridge, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. James Clemer, Joseph BELL, aged 58 years, formerly of Mt. Sidney, Augusta. [SS 15 June 1875]

At his residence, near Swoope's Depot, in this county ... 24th inst. ... Samuel H. BELL Esq., in the 57th year of his age. [SS 26 January 1875] His death creates a vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Augusta Agricultural Society. [SV 29 January 1875] ... He leaves a widow, but no children. [VV 28 January 1875]

Mrs. Mary Randolph Spottswood BERKELEY, died at the residence of her son, Capt. F. B. Berkeley, in this city on Wednesday last, aged 73 years. She was a member of one of the historic families of Virginia, her grandmother being the only niece of George Washington She was the grand-daughter of Gen. Spottswood...and the daughter of Gen. Francis T. Brooke...On her father's side she was the grand-daughter of the surveyor who first crossed the Blue Ridge with Gen. Spottswood She was a niece of Gov. Rob't Brooke ... and was the sister of the Robert Brooke who represented Augusta in the Legislature. In 1827 she married Dr. Edmund Berkeley of Hanover co. She leaves six children: Dr. Carter Berkeley, Capt. Frank B. Berkeley, Rev. A. Spottswood Berkeley, Edmund Berkeley, the artist, Miss Mary B. Berkeley, Mrs. Kate S. Eglehart of Annapolis, and Mrs. Norborne Berkeley of Loudoun. Another son, Dr. T. Averett Berkeley, formerly Assistant Physician at the W. L. Asylum, died about two years since Last Thursday evening her remains were interred in Trinity church yard. where the rest of her family have been buried.—Vindicator. [SS 2 March

1875]

On yesterday morning ... Albert G. BINGFORD from Lynchburg, a brakeman on the C. & O. R. R., fell from a car ... at North Mountain Summit, about thirteen miles west of this place He was brought to Staunton and placed at the boarding house of Mrs. Lucas [where he] died. [SS 10 August 1875] son of a former section master on the road [SV 13 August 1875] ... BINFORD [VV 12 August 1875]

On Sept. 2nd, near Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, Rev. Robt. J. BISHOP ... aged 55 years, 3 months and 23 days was born and raised in Augusta county and moved to Tennessee some years ago. [SS 28 September 1875]

On June 11th, at Waynesboro', ... Mrs. Virginia A. BLACK in the 69th year of age. [SS 22 June 1875]

John S. Blain See Charles Dunlap.

At "Glenmore" ... August 24th, Miss Lizzie BLAIR, aged 42 years, daughter of Dr. John T. Blair, of Scottsville, Va., formerly of Long Glade, Va. [SS 7 September 1875]

On the 18th inst., in Buffalo Gap, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Peterson, Charles Walter BLISS, only child of Thos. and Viola Bliss, aged 9 months and 18 days. [SS 27 July 1875]

At Covington, Alleghany county ... 9th inst. ... John Lee BOSWELL, in the 62d year of his age was born in Staunton, but had resided in Alleghany co. from his boyhood member of the Methodist Church, South. [SS 19 January 1875]

... a new-born colored child [BOWLES] was found dead a colored woman ... Lucy Bowles had ... [Thursday] night, given birth to ... this child. [SS 23 February 1875]

On the 18th inst., Clara Virginia [BOWMAN,] infant daughter of A. M. and Mollie E. Bowman, aged 2 months and 20 days. [SS 28 December 1875]

... at Stribling Springs ... 14th inst., Mrs. Louisa BRANDER, of Richmond, in the 73rd year of her age. [SS 24 August 1875] ... Mrs. Louisiana BRANDER [SV 20 August 1875]

Died, at the residence of her husband, in Bath county, Va., on the 12th of May, Mrs. Guy BRATTON daughter of William and Mary Ann Guy, of Deerfield, Va. Her father was long a Ruling Elder in the Church of Rocky Spring, and her mother was a daughter of John Sitlington, of Highland county, Va. connected herself with the Church of Bethel was married to Andrew S. Bratton in ... 1867, and transferred her membership to the Church of Windy Cove [four] little children ... left behind. [SS 25 May 1875]

On the 12th inst., at the residence of her grandson, Wm. N. Bright, Mrs. Catharine BRIGHT, aged about 85 years. [VV 18 February 1875]

Near Hermitage, May 10th, Mrs. Sallie BROWER, in the 84th year of her age. [SS 18 May 1875]

On the 25th of January ... near Clearwater Harbor, Florida, Mrs. Laura Finley BROWN, wife of Mr. J. Morrison Brown, former resident of Virginia, and eldest daughter of Mrs. J. A. Brown, of Middlebrook, Augusta county. [SS 2 March 1875]

Died at his residence near Middlebrook, on the 22d of March ... Mr. John BRUBECK was quite advanced in years. [SS 13 April 1875]

At the residence of his brother, near Bethel church in this county, Mr. Philip BRUBECK, aged 71 years. [SS 30 November 1875]

On Monday of last week, Mr. Robert BUCHANAN died at the residence of Mr. Wm. C. McKemy near Middlebrook in this county in about the 60th year of his age, and was buried the next day at New Providence church. He removed to Missouri when a young man and married there Recently he was elected Assessor of Monroe county, Missouri. [SS 23

February 1875] ... on the 15th inst. He was from Virginia and was in prison during the war for his Southern sentiments. [SV 26 February 1875]

Christian Bumgardner See Mrs. Kunkle.

... Feb. 16th, Rosa Bell [BURKE,] infant daughter of Robt. W. and Fanny A. Burke. [SS 23 February 1875] ... aged two years and one month [VV 18 February 1875]

On the 6th inst., in Spring Hill, in this county, Jacob BURKETT, aged about 73 years. [VV 11 March 1875]

On the 2nd ult., near Pleasant Grove Church, in this county, Mrs. BUSHONG, in the 78th year of her age a member of the Lutheran Church. [SS 5 October 1875]

Mrs. Sarah J. CALBREATH, wife of Mr. Zachariah Calbreath, who died on Friday week, being a member of Fishersville Grange, was buried with the beautiful ceremony of the Patrons of Husbandry at Tinkling Spring Church, on the Sunday following after the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. G. B. Strickler members from Waynesboro' and Barterbrook Granges were present. [SS 23 March 1875] Fishersville Grange, No. 71 was the mother of Miss Jennie Calbreath, who fills the position of "Flora" in the Grange The Master of the Grange [was] Mr. Samuel B. Brown of Fishersville ... chaplain, W. H. H. Lynn of Staunton Grange singing being led by Mr. Frank Bell, of the Granger choir, and Mrs. Woody. [SV 19 March 1875] ... on the 18th. [VV 18 March 1875]

In the city of Washington, D.C., on the 16th of September, Mrs. Josephine F. CARLISLE, aged 24—daughter of J. S. J. Gissiner, of Augusta county. [SS 12 October 1875]

Near Middlebrook, May 15th, Mr. Jacob CARWELL, 67 years and months. [SS 20 July 1875]

J. W. ELLET and D. R. CLARK, carpenters employed by the C. & O. R. R., on the Middle Division, were killed in Little Bend Tunnel ... Saturday John Ellet was a native of Goochland county, and was 28 years of age was unmarried but leaves a father, mother and several sisters and brothers, who will not hear of his death until one day after his funeral. His body was brought to Staunton, Monday ... and was buried in Thornrose Cemetery The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Martin, of the M. E. Church, South. The body of Mr. Clark, who was also unmarried, was sent to his friends near Mechum's river. Little Bend Tunnel is located a short distance west of the Big Bend Tunnel, where Mr. ROADCAP was killed a few weeks ago. [SS 7 September 1875] L. R. CLARK J. N. ELLETT [VV 9 September 1875]

Died on the 24th inst. in Staunton ... Wm. CLARKE, son of Thos. E. Clarke, aged 1 year and 3 months. [SS 29 June 1875]

On the 11th inst., in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Mr. Albert H. CLEVELAND ... son of Mr. O. E. Cleveland of this county, and was formerly a clerk in the house of Burke & Bradley of this city. He emigrated to Utah over a year ago and married there. [SS 30 November 1875]

At his residence in Woodstock ... on the 18th inst., Mr. Jno. CLINEDINST, father of Mr. B. M. Clinedinst, of this city. [SS 19, January 1875]

On the return of the Confederate forces from Pennsylvania ... Capt. Henry King COCHRAN, of Staunton, at the time Quartermaster with the rank of Captain in the 14th Regiment of Va. Cavalry, commanded by his cousin, Col. Jas. Cochran, was ... missing It is now revealed ... in the Southern Magazine that he was killed near Chambersburg, whilst lying asleep in the woods by W. Burgess, a citizen of London, Franklin county, Pa. ... and that he was buried where he was killed. He was a son of Mr. Geo. M. Cochran, Sr., of this city, and brother of Senator A. B. Cochran, and G. M. Cochran, Esq.... member of the Staunton Bar. Before the war he was engaged in merchandising, having succeeded his father in the ...

firm of Crawford & Cochran His family will have his remains brought here and buried in Thornrose Cemetery Cochran ... height about six feet, heavy black beard. [SS 13 July 1875] buried by Mr. Wright Campbell, then living at Chambersburg, Pa., and afterwards editor of the "Daily Times," at Staunton He went into the war as an officer in the West Augusta Guards. [SV 16 July 1875]

W. L. COCHRAN, Esq., Mayor for six years past, of Charlottesville, Va., died ... 22d He was a son of Mr. John Cochran, of Charlottesville, and nephew of Geo. Moffett Cochran, Sr., of Staunton. [VV 30 September 1875]

On the 27th ult., near New Hope, in this county, Mrs. Rebecca COFFMAN, aged about 70 years. [SS 6 July 1875]

Near Arbor Hill, Augusta ... Robert C. [COFFMAN,] youngest son of Wm. S. and Bettie L. Coffman, aged 1 month and 2 days. [SS 31 August 1875]

Joseph Hewitt [CONNER,] son of Mrs. Conner of this city, aged about thirteen years ... died Sunday morning His funeral took place Sunday evening from the Catholic church. [SS 1 June 1875]

Mr. Robert Y. CONRAD, Esq., of Winchester, died at his residence, in that place, on Wednesday last, in the 69th year of his age was a lawyer a prominent member of the Convention of 1861 was the father of Mrs. Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy of this city, and brother of Hon. Mr. Conrad, Secretary of the Navy under President Filmore was ... a brother of Mr. D. H. Conrad, of Martinsburg, W. Va. [VV 13 May 1875]

... 28th ult., in this city, Mrs. Mollie CONWAY, daughter of Mr. John Carmody and wife of Mr. M. Conway, in the 25th year of her age. [SS 5 October 1875]

In this city ... 19th inst. ... W. S. CORBIN. [SS 23 March 1875] ... Wm. Shirley CORBIN, aged 52 years. [SV 26 March 1875] ... an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum ... aged about 50 years. He was originally from Caroline County, Va., and came to the Asylum immediately after the war. His sister, Miss Corbin. [VV 25 March 1875]

May 29th, at the house of her mother, on Long Meadows, Augusta county, Mrs. Barbara A. COX, wife of Thos. H. Cox, in the 27th year of her age. [SS 8 June 1875] ... and 27 days [SV 11 June 1875] ... aged about 40 years [VV 3 June 1875]

The Augusta Church first pastors ... Revs. John CRAIG, William Wilson, and Conrad SPEECE, D. D. Mr. Craig settled here in 1730, was ordained September, 1740; the Rev. Mr. Sankey, from Buffalo, Prince Edward county, preached the first ordination sermon in this portion of Virginia ... [Craig] died on the 21st of April, 1774 Dr. Conrad SPEECE was installed pastor [October 16th 1813.] Rev. Geo. Bourne, a talented but erring minister, the first abolitionist that gave the Virginia church any trouble, preached the sermon [SPEECE] died ... Feb. 15th 1836. [SS 18 May 1875]

Near Parnassus ... Sept. 8th, Mrs. Lucy CRAWFORD, at the residence of her brother-in-law, F. S. Honacker. [SS 14 September 1875]

... March 1st ... Mary Jane CRAWFORD, wife of Mr. William B. Crawford, aged 61 years, 11 months and 2 days funeral from Presbyterian church today. [SS 2 March 1875] ... died at her residence on Beverly St. [SV 5 March 1875]

Jan. 26th, at the residence of her son E. T. Crist, near Middlebrook, Mrs. Mary CRIST, wife of Jno. Crist, dec'd, aged 70 years and 3 months. [SS 23 February 1875]

In Churchville, Jan. 16th, Miss Lucy M. DAVIS, sister of the late Prof. J. A. G. Davis of the University of Virginia, and aunt of the present Prof. Staige Davis. [SS 2 February 1875]

Sherando, Va., July 30th, 1875. The grave had scarcely closed over the form of Mrs. DEDRICK ere we were summoned around the grave of little Fannie [PADGETT,] youngest daughter of R. B. and Minerva Padgett. This little one closed her eyes ... July 22nd Fannie's

age was one year, eight months and fourteen days. [SS 10 August 1875]

Near Mt. Solon, Augusta county ... March 18 ... Miss Josephine DINKEL, in the 28th year of her age. [SS 30 March 1875] ... daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Dinkel [SV 2 April 1875]

Died on April 10th ... Mrs. Mary DONOVAN, wife of John Donovan and daughter of John B. Scherer, of Staunton, aged 26 years, 9 months and 14 days. Her remains were brought to this place and interred in Thornrose Cemetery on Sunday last. [SS 13 April 1875] ... [died] in Harrisonburg [SV 16 April 1875] Rev. Father Riley conducted the service at St. Francis Church. [VV 15 April 1875]

Mr. H. H. DOUGLAS, a young man riding near Stribling Springs was thrown by a colt on the 20th inst. ... and ... [died at] the residence of Mr. Joseph Strider from Bath co., where he leaves a brother and sister. [SV 22 January 1875] Mr. Hillary H. DOUGLAS, of this county, in the 25th year of his age, ... was unmarried, residing on the old Nahor farm, midway between Mt. Solon and Augusta Springs. On Wednesday ... he got on a horse ... to ride to his sister's, Mrs. Jos. C. Horn, living on the Wm. E. Hogsett farm ... he was found a few hundred yards east of Jno. Snyder's house, where the horse stopped He, together with a younger brother who is married, and Mrs. Horn, were natives of Bath county, and had lived fifteen or more years in the neighborhood mentioned. He was to have been married to a young lady in that neighborhood in a few weeks. Bishop Glossbrenner preached his funeral sermon ... at Mt. Zion on Friday. [SS 26 January 1875]

The wife [Mrs. DUDLEY] of Mr. Richard H. Dudley, aged about 50 years, died ... on Wednesday last at her home on the Glade, 4 miles east of Mt. Solon, in this county. [SS 31 August 1875] Mrs. Sarah DUDLEY ... 24th ult. [SV 3 September 1875] ... residing on Mossy Creek [VV 26 August 1875]

.... In 1865 the cemetery [of Rocky Spring Church] was enlarged Here sleep two ministers, [the Rev. John] MONTGOMERY [of Frederick Co., Va., who married the only child of Col. Thomas Hughart near Rocky Spring.... His death occurred in 1818] and [the Rev. John S.] BLAIN [who came from Randolph Co., W. Va., and remained until his death] and six ruling elders, Archibald KINCAID, Robert GUY and William GUY, father and son, Eugene IRVINE, Robert and Charles DUNLAP, father and son The Rev. Mr. Blain died on the 8th of October, 1783 Eugene IRVINE was born in Rockingham Co., Va., November 27, 1787, and united with Mossy Creek Church He met death ... 25th of July 1865.—His wife, Isabella, yet surviving him, a daughter of John Mont-gomery, the minister. [SS 20 July 1875]

On the 12th inst., in Union, Monroe county, West Va., Mrs. Eliza F. ECHOLS, mother of General John Echols, of this city, in the 81st year of her age. [VV 18 March 1875]

At Mt. Pisgah, Augusta county ... August 18th ... Mrs. Elizabeth ECKARD, aged 75 years, 7 months and 26 days. [SS 7 September 1875]

In Lexington, Mo., on July 16th ... Mr. Christopher V. ECKLE, son of the late Peter and Sarah Eckle, of this City, aged 58 years, 8 months and 15 days. [SS 3 August 1875]

Mr. Robert EDMOND, who is well remembered by our older citizens as the stage agent of Porter, Belden & Co. here in other years, died in Richmond last week. [SV 22 January 1875]

Madison H. EFFINGER, Esq., of Fancy Hill, Rockbridge county, and brother of M. Harvey Effinger, Esq., of this city, died at his residence at the former place on the 30th of November. [VV 2 December 1875]

J. W. ELLET See D. R. Clark

Mr. Zeph ENGLISH, a brother of Mr. Jno. A. English, formerly of Staunton, died at

Rawley Springs, last Friday. He was a large grocery merchant of Baltimore. His brother, who resides in that city, came to Rawley Springs for his remains. [SV 17 September 1875]

In Staunton ... August 1st ... Kate Conrad [FAUNTLEROY,] infant daughter of Dr. A. M. and S. H. Fauntleroy—aged 8 months and 8 days. [SS 3 August 1875]

In Middlebrook, Augusta co. ... on Nov. 26th ... Maude [FERGUSON,] infant daughter of John M. and Malissa A. Ferguson, aged 7 months and 27 days. [SS 7 December 1875]

Mr. DeWitt FITCH, a gentleman about 40 years of age ... arrived here and put up at the Miller House, with his wife and a daughter about 15 years of age. He brought a letter from Capt. Thomas Burke, the Mayor of Huntingdon, W. Va., recommending him ... [for] book-keeper a few days ago ... [he moved] to hired apartments in the old Valley Hotel ... he died [Wednesday] a native of Rochester, N. Y., and during the war was a major in the 25th Michigan Infantry was a member of a Masonic lodge at Paw Paw, Mich., and leaves a mother and sister in Detroit His widow has a paid up policy on his life in the Connecticut Life co., of Hartford, for \$2,500 his remains were buried from the Episcopal church, with Masonic ceremonies at the grave. [SV 28 May 1875] Mr. D. C. FICH [VV 27 May 1875] ... 13th ult., at his late residence near Lebanon Church, Monroe county ... Mr. James FOSTER, an old citizen of this county, in the 70th year of his age. [SS 5 October 1875]

Mr. Richard T. FOSTER ... died ... in Richmond ... on Friday morning last in the 44th year of his age, and was buried from St. Paul's church on Saturday. He was the son-in-law of the late Dr. Francis T. Stribling of this city, and was the brother-in-law of Mr. John Enders of Richmond with whom he was formerly connected in the business of broker He leaves a widow and four children ... who live with the family of their father and grandfather ... at his late residence in this city. [SS 27 April 1875]

Dr. Robt. GAMBLE ... of this county, died at his residence near Spring Hill last week. [SV 26 November 1875]

At his residence at Mint Spring, in this county, on the 24th inst., Mr. Alex. GARNER about 60 years of age. [SS 26 January 1875] ... 21st inst. [SV 29 January 1875]

On the 15th inst., at the residence of his father, in Staunton, Edward GAYER, second son of John Gayer, in the 22d year of his age. [SS 22 June 1875] ... Edward S. GAYER [VV 24 June 1875]

Mr. Richard GAYER, a brother of Mr. John Gayer, of this City, a watch-man on the C. & O. R. R., at Hinton, W. Va. ... [died] yesterday (Monday) morning had been for a number of years, an attendant at the Western Lunatic Asylum at this place his funeral will take place from St. Francis church this evening. [SS 21 September 1875]

Died at Frostburg, Md. ... Sept. 19th ... Dr. Joseph T. GETZENDANNER, father of Mrs. Geo. R. Bell of this city. [SS 5 October 1875]

Mrs. Mary J. GIBBS, who died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Stone, in Lynchburg, on Saturday week, in the 60th year of her age, was buried on Monday of last week, at Waynesboro', in this county, where her husband, Mr. W. W. Gibbs, used to keep the Waynesboro' Hotel. [SS 9 March 1875]

Mrs. Julia L. GIBSON, wife of Mr. J. F. Gibson, a native of this county and Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, died in Richmond on the 1st inst. [VV 8 April 1875]

... 7th inst., in Paris co., Mo., Mr. George GLENN, formerly of Augusta county ... in the 73rd year of his age. [SS 23 March 1875] He was born in Augusta county, and in ... 1823 was married to Miss Mary G. Anderson, who died in 1845, leaving one child, Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, now of Jacinto, California. In 1831, Mr. Glenn, with his wife and child, removed to Missouri, first settling in Pike county, and the year after removing to Paris In 1847 he married Mrs. Elizabeth C. Riley, by whom he had five children, two of whom are now living

.... [member of] Presbyterian Church. [VV 25 March 1875]

At her residence, near Deerfield, Augusta county ... 4th inst. ... Mrs. Mary A. [GORDON,] wife of John W. Gordon, and daughter of Lewis and Margaret A. Kincaid, in the 33d year of her age. [SS 15 June 1875]

On the 14th inst. ... Ellen Regina [GORMAN,] daughter of W. H. and the late Julia Gorman, aged 5 months and 10 days. [SS July 1875]

Died at the residence of her husband ... 24th inst. ... Julia C. [GORMAN,] wife of W. H. Gorman and daughter of Richard and Mary Collins, deceased. Her funeral will take place from St. Francis church. [SS 25 May 1875] ... in the 31st year of her age. [VV 27 May 1875]

On Saturday last, the body of [_____ GRAHAM,] wife of Rev. Mr. Graham, of the M. E. Church, South, of Rockbridge, was brought to this city on its way to the place of her father, near town, for burial a daughter of Mr. A. Myers and was only married last winter. [SV 13 August 1875] On the 6th inst., at Collierstown, Rockbridge county ... in the 22nd year of her age, Mrs. Mary E., wife of Rev. G. W. Graham, of the Virginia Conference, and daughter of Mr. Franklin H. Myers. [VV 19 August 1875]

In this city, on the 21st of August ... Augustus W. GRAVES, in his 25th year. [SS 7 September 1875] ... aged 21 years [SV 27 August 1875]

In this place ... July 5th ... Lena Houston [GRAVES,] youngest daughter of P. B. and Sarah A. Graves, aged 5 years, 9 months and 5 days. [SS 27 July 1875]

In Staunton, on Friday morning last ... Mrs. Susan F. GRILLS, aged 43 years, 11 months and 28 days—wife of Wm. Grills of Richmond, and daughter of the late John Churchman, of Augusta. [SS 7 September 1875] On the 3d inst. [SV 10 September 1875]

In this city on the 22nd inst. ... Miss Maggie GROVE, aged 24 years. [SS 26 January 1875]

On the 21st day of Nov., at his residence, near Deerfield ... Joseph GUINN, in the 75th year of his age. [SS 7 December 1875]

On the 9th inst., near Burke's Mill, Augusta co. ... age ... 75 years and 3 months, Mrs. Sallie [GUTSHALL,] widow of the late Gotlieb Gutshall. [SV 28 May 1875]

GUY, Robert and William See Charles Dunlap.

On the 2d of July, at Dutch Hollow, Mr. Jacob HANGER ... member of the German Reformed Church, in his 82nd year. [SS 20 July 1875]

... 25th ult., at Mossy Creek, Winford Audley [HARMON,] son of George W. and Elizabeth Harmon, aged 3 years and 23 days. [VV 14 October 1875]

... 1st day of March, at her residence near Barterbrook, Miss Mary H. HARPER, in the 63rd year of her age. [SS 30 March 1875]

On the 21st inst., near Staunton, Mrs. Mary T. HAYNES, wife of Alexander F. Haynes. [SS 29 June 1875]

In Philadelphia, on the 13th ult. ... Mrs. E. Eveline HEIST, wife of Edward M. Heist, Esq., and sister of the late Gen. Kenton Harper, of this county. [SS 3 August 1875] ... Mrs. Elivira Evaline HEIST ... daughter of the late Geo. K. Harper, Esq. of Chambersburg, Pa. [SS 10 August 1875]

Mr. John M. HENDERSON, of this county, departed this life on the 1st instant, at the age of 67 years born near Staunton ... but had been a citizen of Roanoke county for some forty years.—Salem Republican. [SS 15 June 1875]

In Staunton, on Thursday night last ... Capt. James HENRY—at an advanced age a member of Mt. Carmel Church—whither his remains were taken for interment. [SS 12 October 1875] ... (Oct. 7th) ... in the 71st year of his age ... [an elder of] Mt. Carmel Church [SV 8 October 1875]

On Saturday last Depot Agent Hopkins drove a little boy named Joseph HEWETT off the cars A few hours after, the ... boy was frightfully crushed On Sunday he was buried from St. Francis Church. He was a son of Mrs. Conner. [SV 4 June 1875] about twelve years of age ... little Joe HEWITT, (or O'Connor ... his mother's second husband having been an O'Connor) his [now] widowed mother. [VV 3 June 1875]

Mrs. HICKMAN, mother-in-law of Henry Palmer, near Spring Hill, and late of Indiana, though a native of North Carolina, was buried from his house, at Hebron Church, on the 28th ult. [SS 6 July 1875]

Below Deerfield ... 31st ult., Mrs. Mary M. HODGE, relict of Mr. Renick Hodge, dec'd—aged about 72 years. [SS 10 August 1875] On the 27th ult. [VV 12 August 1875]

... 6th [____ HODGES] ... 8th [____ HODGES], two infant children (twins) of William A. and Jennie Hodges, near Barterbrook, in this county. [SS 14 September 1875]

In Staunton ... 8th inst., P. Byron [HOGE,] infant son of P. B. and Mary E. Hoge—aged 3 weeks. [SS 13 July 1875]

✓ In Middlebrook ... Feb. 6th, Mr. Elijah HOGSHEAD, in the 81st year of his age. [SS 16 February 1875] ... a merchant of Augusta He was a native of Augusta, and had been a merchant of Middlebrook and Parnassus for 45 years had been for many years a Justice of the Peace He leaves two sons, Messrs. Preston B. and Meredith W. D. Hogshead, and a daughter, the wife of Mr. Jno. S. McCorkle. aged 80 years and 21 days [SV 19 February 1875]

Near Parnassus, on the 23rd of February ... Mettie Florence [HOGSHEAD,] infant daughter of Mr. Jno. and Mrs. Agnes Hogshead, aged 8 months and 12 days. [SS 2 March 1875]

At Corinth, Ky., on the 12th inst., Mr. Cyrus HOLT, aged about 48 years was a steward of the D. D. & B. Institution for a number of years. [SS 19 October 1875]

Near Mt. Sidney in this county, on December 15th, Mrs. Rebecca M. [HOUFF,] wife of Mr. Peter E. Houff, aged 56 years and 9 months. [SS 21 December 1875]

... July 4th ... at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Withrow, Waynesboro', John Evelyn [HOUSTON,] aged 11 months, second son of Rev. M. H. and Evelyn C. Houston was born in ... Hangchow, China. [SS 13 July 1875]

Miss Mary HUDSON ... at the Rockbridge Baths under the treatment of Dr. Morrison, died ... on Tuesday last. She was the sister of our citizen, Wm. A. Hudson, Esq. [SS 14 December 1875] Miss Mollie Hudson ... on the 7th [VV 16 December 1875]

At his residence in this county ... 1st day of June ... Reuben HUFFMAN, Esq. [SS 15 June 1875]

Miss A. E. HUMBERT died, near New Hope, Augusta county, on ... 21st inst., aged ninety-two years member of the Tunker church. [VV 30 December 1875]

On ... 21st ult., at his residence, near New Hope, John M. HUMBERT, aged 69 years, 8 months and 21 days member of the Tunker Church. [SS 3 August 1875] ... aged 60 years [SV 30 July 1875]

A son [____ HUNDLEY,] of Mr. Hundley, who resides in the western suburbs of the city, died ... on Monday. [VV 30 December 1875]

In this city on the 24th inst. ... Mrs. Mildred HUTCHESON, wife of Mr. Alex. H. Hutcheson, aged 53 years. She was buried at Greenville. [SS 26 January 1875]

Mr Geo. IMBODEN, the father of Gen. Jno. D. Imboden, died in Nelson co., on the 2d inst., aged 83 years a native of this county, and had resided here all his life until just prior to the war, when he moved to Lewis co., now in West Virginia. After the commencement of the war Mr. Imboden ... took up residence in Nelson co. [SV 19 February 1875]

Eugene IRVINE See Charles Dunlap.

On the 5th of April, Charlie [JAMES,] infant son of Joseph and Martha James, aged 6 months. [SS 21 May 1875]

At her residence, near Mossy Creek Church, on the 7th of April, Mrs. Elizabeth JAMES, widow of George James, in the 62 year of her age a native of Rockbridge. [SV 21 May 1875]

... on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Robert KENNEY, about 30 years of age, the youngest son of the late Judge John Kenney, formerly of Harrisonburg, was found to be dead by his bed-fellow, Geo. Woods (son of Geo. M. Woods, at Willow Spout, two miles South of Mt. Sidney) His remains were taken to Harrisonburg and buried by the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member. He was a brother of Judge Jas. Kenney of Harrisonburg, and of Mr. Jno. Kenney of this county, and four sisters who survive him. [SS 16 March 1875]

On the 27th ult., near Fishersville, in this county, Mrs. KERR, wife of Samuel Kerr, aged about 25 years. [SS 6 July 1875]

On the 12th ult., in Lexington, Mo. ... Mrs. Rebecca A. KICE, aged 62 years She joined the Methodist church was the widow of the late Geo. A. Kice, formerly of Staunton, and the daughter of Mr. Hicks, an old resident of Harrisonburg, Va. [VV 8 April 1875]

Archibald KINCAID See Charles Dunlap.

On the 11th inst., James KINDIG, only son of Henry Kindig, aged 20 years, 1 month and 20 days. [SS 23 February 1875]

In Staunton, August 14th ... Charles F. KING ... aged 49 years and 2 months. [SS 24 August 1875] ... Master Carpenter of this division of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. [SV 20 August 1875]

Near the depot in this city on last Thursday evening, Geo. KING, a fireman on the C. & O. R. R., aged about thirty years, whilst sitting on the railroad track, was run over ... he died ... at the American Hotel The next day his remains were sent to Norfolk where his father, Mr. Edward King resides. [SS 29 June 1875] Every survivor of the Army of Northern Virginia is pained to hear of the death of Geo. E. KING the little "Drummer Boy" of Manassas He was buried by "Randolph Lodge of Masons," at Hollywood, June 26th. [SS 13 July 1875] He was a sailor by profession and had just returned from a voyage and at Richmond enrolled last week as a fireman on the train. [SV 25 June 1875] He was the drummer boy of the Richmond Howitzer battalion and went with the 1st company to Manassas Col. Garland procured him a cadetship in the Alabama Military Institute, but he resigned ... and served through the war in the 11th Virginia as a Sergeant. After the war he acted as Assistant Engineer on the ships of the English and African Steamship Co. had been confirmed in the Episcopal church was a son of Mr. E. King of Portsmouth, formerly a ... dyer of Richmond He leaves a wife and two children in Washington city [SV 2 July 1875] ... was from Scotland [VV 1 July 1875]

... last Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at the Virginia Hotel in this city, the death of Capt. R. F. KING occurred. He was Secretary of the Virginia Terra Cotta and Porcelain Works in this county was a son of Maj. Gen. George Arthur King of the English army, and was himself Adjutant of H. B. M. 13th regiment of foot (Prince Albert's own) in which capacity he took part in quelling the mutiny of Nina Sahib in India in 1859. He was 34 years of age, a native of India, where his father was serving at the time of his birth, and was a grandson of the Countess of Mountcashel and cousin of Lord Viscount Lorton. He came to this country in March 1873 in company with Mr. L. A. Kerans and others, landing in Baltimore member of the Masonic order. His funeral ... took place Wednesday afternoon from the Episcopal church, the service being read by Rev. W. Q. Hullihen, and the remains were

interred in Thornrose cemetery in the burial lot of Mr. A. J. Garber was shortly to have been married to the lovely daughter of a prominent citizen of Staunton. [SS 26 January 1875] Capt. R. W. KING [VV 21 January 1875]

Died ... July 9th ... at the residence of her late husband, Mrs. Sarah KINNEY, relict of Jefferson Kinney, dec'd., in the 69th year of her age. [SS 13 July 1875] ... 8th inst. [SV 16 July 1875]

At Pond Gap, May 6th ... Mrs. KUNKLE, in the 34th year of her age. [SS 11 May 1875] ... aged 84 years widow of Jacob Kunkle, who died some years ago, aged 86. Her eldest brother, Christian BUMGARDNER, died in Hart co., Ky., in January, aged 90. Her father, Jacob BUMGARDNER, died at the age of 91, and her mother, Mrs. Mary M. BUMGARDNER, died at the age of 84 years She and her husband had been Methodists. [SV 14 May 1875]

... 3d inst. ... Bessie LAFFERTY, aged 3 years and ___ months, daughter of Rev. J. J. and Mrs. M. A. Lafferty. [SV 13 August 1875]

On the 30th of October, at the residence of her husband, near Deerfield, Augusta Co., Mrs. Louisa LANGE, in the 60th year of her age. [SS 16 November 1875]

Near Fairfield, Rockbridge, Jacob LAREW, aged 82 years, formerly of Waynesboro. [SS 9 March 1875]

On Monday of last week, Mrs. Andrew LARKINS, an old lady from Shenandoah County, died at the Western Lunatic Asylum. Her remains were taken to Edin-burg in that county for burial. [SS 6 April 1875]

On the 17th inst., in Middlebrook ... Ada Lilian [LAW,] youngest child of Stephen and Maggie Law, aged 16 months. [SS 27 July 1875]

Died yesterday in Staunton, Mrs. Mary LAWRENCE, aged 74 years. [SS 15 June 1875] On the 14th inst. [VV 17 June 1875]

On the 24th ult., at her residence on Lewis' Creek, Miss Sarah LESSLEY, a sister of Wm. Lessley—aged about 75 years. [SS 1 June 1875]

In this city, on the 15th inst. ... Arthur Preston [LICKLITER,] infant son of Mr. James M. Lickliter, aged about 8 months. [SS 22 June 1875]

In Churchville ... the 31st ult. ... Rev Jas. F. LIGGETT, preacher in charge of Churchville Circuit ... a faithful minister for 27 years His funeral will take place from the Methodist church in Churchville, this (Tuesday) morning. [SS 1 June 1875] ... of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church The fields in which he ... labored, were Fincastle, Lexington, Christiansburg, Monroe, Little Levels, and East Rockingham circuits, and Shenandoah Iron Works station Rev. Jno. S. Martin, pastor of the Methodist church in this city, conducted the funeral services, and Bishop Glossbrenner, of the United Brethren Church, and Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of the Presbyterian Church, made ... remarks His remains were interred in Thornrose Cemetery, at this place. [SS 8 June 1875] He was about 40 years of age and was born in Lewisburg, W. V. [SV 4 June 1875]

... 3rd inst., at his residence in Staunton, Col. Jas. M. LILLEY, aged about 60 years. [SS 4 May 1875] was born near Greenville, in this county in 1802, and was educated at the Staunton Academy, living at that time with his grandfather, Col. Robt. Doak, who was a soldier of the Revolution and a member of the Virginia Colonial Legislature. In 1832 Col. Lilley was appointed Surveyor of Augusta county, serving in that capacity ... 25 years. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1836 and served for 16 years In 1823 he was appointed by the Governor a captain in the 93rd regiment of State troops and rose ... to the colonelcy He was the father of Gen. R. D. Lilley, Col. J. D. Lilley, and Mr. James Lilley, former city engineer of Staunton. He had three sons and four sons-in-law in the Confederate army, and one son-in-law killed member of the Presbyterian church. [SS 11 May 1875]

Near Salem Church, Augusta county ... Mr. Daniel W. LINK, aged 52 years, 10 months and 4 days. [SS 23 March 1875] On the 17th inst., at his residence near Mt. Sidney. [VV 25 March 1875]

At the residence of her son, near Fishersville, on the 11th inst., Mrs. LINN, wife of Peter Linn, a soldier of the war of 1812, at a very advanced age. [SS 16 February 1875]

In this place ... 10th inst. ... Mr. Robert M. LIPSCOMB. [SS 11 May 1875]

On last Wednesday afternoon, on Christian's Creek, about two miles from Staunton, in an altercation between Geo. H. Furr, a one-armed man, and Michael LIVICK, the former struck the latter ... with a stone, from the effects of which he died ... on Sunday was 70 years of age January 17th we further believe ... that John Furr, the son of the said George H. Furr, a boy about 12 years of age, [was] charged with being an accessory. [SS 19 January 1875] Michael LIVICK, aged 71, a small farmer Livick leaves a wife and daughter and Furr has a wife and six children. [SV 22 January 1875] Livick was ... 65 or 70 [VV 21 January 1875]

... March 1st ... Mrs. Fannie L. LOGAN, wife of Mr. John F. Logan, and daughter of W. W. Davis of Rockbridge co. ... aged 33 years and 11 months. [SS 9 March 1875] ... Mrs. Fannie Lewis LOGAN [SS 16 March 1875] At Kalorama, in this city, on the 2d inst. [SV 5 March 1875] ... aged about 30 years. [VV 4 March 1875]

In this place on the 20th inst. ... Mr. J. F. LOGAN, in his 42nd year. His funeral will take place at his residence ... this evening. [SS 21 December 1875]

On the 18th inst., near Swoope's Depot, Charles R. LOVING, aged 11 months and 13 days. [SS 27 July 1875]

Near Newport, at the residence of his father ... April 5th ... Johnnie F. LUCAS, youngest son of John M. and Susan Lucas, aged 20 years, 2 months and 20 days. [SS 13 April 1875] On the 12th inst. ... John F. LUCAS. [VV 15 April 1875]

John J. LYDER, a member of the Stonewall Brigade, belonging to the Marion Rifles of Winchester ... died at the Lunatic Asylum here a few days since. [SS 9 November 1875]

Near Midway, Sept. 5th, Mrs. Mary E. [LYLE,] wife of Mr. H. F. Lyle, leaving three children. [SV 10 September 1875]

Entered in rest, Sept. 1st ... near Moscow, Va., in the 20th year of his age, William Francis MADDUX, third son of Martin and M. V. Maddux mother and only sister, separated at the time from the father and two elder brothers Six of his young friends ... bore him away, and followed the remains to Staunton, whence they would be carried to Alexandria, to be laid away in the family lot of old St. Paul's church-yard. [SS 7 September 1875] Mr. W. F. MADDUX ... at his father's residence, in this county. [VV 9 September 1875]

Death of Mrs. Ann T. MAGILL ... [who] has been connected with the Augusta Female Seminary for the past year or two, died ... 4th instant ... aged about 65 years. Her remains were taken on the Valley train ... for interment at Winchester, her former home was the widow of the late Prof. Magill of the University of Virginia, a daughter of the late Judge Henry St. George Tucker, and sister of Hon. J. Randolph Tucker. [SS 5 January 1875] ... Governess at the Augusta Female Seminary. [SV 8 January 1875] [funeral from] Kent Street Presbyterian Church. [SV 15 January 1875]

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of his father, near Staunton, Emmet [MAHANEY,] infant son of John Mahaney. [SS 9 March 1875]

Mr. John MAHONEY, a printer, formerly of this place, died in Harrisonburg on last Tuesday at the early age of twenty-two His remains were interred in Thornrose cemetery, in this place The funeral services took place from St. Francis (Catholic) church. [SS 15 June 1875]

Near the Relay House, Saturday ... Daniel L. MALONEY, the fireman He was to have been promoted to ... engineer Monday and also to have been married on that day. [SV 5 March 1875]

The colored woman, Lucy MARTIN, the sister-in-law of Taylor Jefferson, of this place ... died on Sunday last. [SS 19 October 1875]

Died at the old home near Newport in Augusta county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Jane E. T. McCHESNEY, wife of Dr. John McChesney the daughter of Capt. Wm. Steele, of Augusta and was born April 11th, 1798 married to Dr. McChesney on the 12th of March 1818 connected herself with New Providence Church. [SS 5 October 1875] ... mother of Dr. W. S. McChesney, of this city. [VV 23 September 1875]

In Staunton, July 6th, Andrew W. [McCLURE,] infant son of A. W. McClure. [SS 13 July 1875] ... aged about six months [VV 8 July 1875]

Robert McCREARY died on Monday last, in the 24th year of his age, and was buried Tuesday from Bethlehem church. [SS 18 May 1875]

... December 11th, Nicholas Trout [McILHANY,] youngest son of Hugh M. and Matilda C. McIlhany, aged 4 months and 5 days. [SS 21 December 1875] In this city ... only son of H. M. and Fannie [VV 16 December 1875]

... 23rd inst., at his residence, near Spring Hill, Albert MICHAEL, in the 28th year of his age. [SS 2 November 1875] On 23rd ult. [VV 4 November 1875]

On June 18th, in Staunton ... Ray Gilmore MILLS, aged 1 year, 5 months and 18 days—son of Robert Mills, formerly of Louisa county, Va. [SS 22 June 1875]

... 7th inst., Emer Lovell [MINNICH,] infant son of Rev. M. R. and Mrs. L. Minnich, of Staunton. [SS 23 February 1875] ... Mrs. M. L. [VV 25 February 1875]

At "Mountain Top," October 19th, James MINOR, former proprietor of the hotel there. [SV 5 November 1875]

At the residence of her husband, Mr. R. W. Moffett, on Dec 5th, Mrs. Maggie Bell MOFFETT. [SS 5 January 1875] ... near Barterbrook [SV 8 January 1875]

John MONTGOMERY See Charles Dunlap.

In Staunton, on September 4th ... George MORAN, son of Peter Moran, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days. [SS 7 September 1875]

At his residence, near Staunton ... 16th inst. ... George MYERLEY, aged 74 years, 11 months and 20 days was born in Northumberland co., Pa., Feb. 26th 1800 settled in Staunton about 1839, where he remained until 1844, when he married and adopted his late residence as his home members of his family (a wife and two sons.) [SS 23 February 1875] ... residing about two miles from the city ... aged 70 years. [SV 19 February 1875]

On the 5th of June ... near Moffett's Creek, in this county, Robert McCormick [OTT,] son of Enos and Virginia Ott, aged 1 year and 4 days. [SV 30 July 1875]

On Friday night last, Dr. Wm. OWEN, a native of Staunton, died in Lynchburg at the residence of his son, Dr. W. O. Owen, in the 88th year of his age, having been born in Staunton in January 1788. When young he moved to Lynchburg where he lived till the time of his death. [SS 26 January 1875]

Fannie PADGETT See Mrs. Dedrick.

On the 29th ult., the body of Mr. Albert PEARMAN, of Richmond, brother of Mr. G. D. Pearman, of this city, was found in the dock at Richmond. [SS 7 December 1875]

On the 5th inst., in Staunton, Miss Alice PEMBERTON. [VV 12 August 1875]

... Mr. Jos. PHELPS, of Staunton, was drowned in James River, last week It is feared ... that this is Mr. Phelps, the architect, who left for Lynchburg not long since. [SV 5 February 1875]

At his father's residence, Rocky Spring, near Greenville, Dec. 1st, H. Clay PILSON, in his 32nd year member of Bethel Presbyterian church. [SS 7 December 1875]

Rev. John PINKERTON, pastor of Mt. Carmel Church, in this county, died on Saturday morning last. [SS 16 March 1875] ... mistake, the name was printed "Jno." instead of "Wm." [SS 23 March 1875] ... 12th inst. ... aged 67 years He leaves six sons: Rev. Jno. D. Pinkerton, of Ga. Allen and Frank Pinkerton, of Philadelphia, Paul Pinkerton of Mo., Brainerd Pinkerton, of Albemarle, and Wm. Pinkerton, of Augusta, and two daughters, Misses Mittie and Willie Pinkerton ... funeral on Sunday ... was conducted by Rev. E. D. Junkin, of New Providence, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Murray, of Bethel, Gilmor, of Shenandoah, and Irwin, of Timber Ridge. [SV 19 March 1875]

... Rev. John T. PINKERTON ... on his way home from Georgia ... at the American Hotel his remains were taken to Midway was the son of the late Rev. Wm. Pinkerton and was educated for the Presbyterian ministry He ... had charge of a female seminary in Georgia. [SV 9 July 1875]

Daniel A. PIPER, the Grand Tyler of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Maryland, died ... last evening at his residence, No. 202 Franklin Street [Baltimore] was the step-father of John L. O'Neal of Charlottesville was born near Staunton. [VV 8 July 1875]

On the 4th inst., at Oak Bank, Mrs. POAGUE, wife of Dr. John Poague. [VV 14 January 1875]

In this place ... 26th inst. ... Benj. F. POINTS, Esq., in his 66th year. [SS 29 June 1875] ... at his residence on Beverley street was born in Staunton in 1809 was a coppersmith and ... the best-known man of that vocation in the Valley of Virginia was a magistrate in the country and city, a justice of the peace, and a member of the Board of Directors of the W. L. Asylum In 1851 he was chosen a trustee of Staunton Lodge, A. F. M., with Thomas J. Michie and John S. Crawford for his colleagues, and he was the ... survivor funeral services were performed by Rev. Wm. E. Baker, of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Points was a member, and Rev. Dr. Jno. S. Martin of the Methodist Church. The Masonic services at the grave were performed by Master Wm. L. Balthis, and Rev. J. C. Wheat, Chaplain of Lodge, No. 13. [SV 2 July 1875] aged 65 years and 10 months for a short time he lived in Alabama sleeps in Thornrose cemetery. [VV 1 July 1875]

On November 17th, in Lewisburg, W. Va., Mrs. Kate [PORTERFIELD,] wife of Robert J. Porterfield, late of the firm of Porterfield & May, Staunton, and daughter of Col. Samuel McClung, dec'd, of Greenbrier, aged 23 years, 11 months and 23 days. [SS 23 November 1875] ... Kate A. PORTERFIELD [VV 18 November 1875]

Died ... Feb. 18th ... at the Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton ... Charles Lennox POYNTZ, aged 15 months and 11 days, infant son of Leonidas and Belle Gordon POYNTZ. [SS 23 February 1875]

Rev. Wm. PRETTYMAN, of the Methodist Church, and formerly known within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, died a few days since, at the advanced age of 83 years. [VV 29 July 1875]

On the 27th of November, near Midway, at the residence of her father, Willie A. RAMSEY, aged 11 years, 8 months and 25 days, daughter of Dabney and Lavinia Ramsey. [SS 7 December 1875] ... near Steele's Tavern, Augusta co. ... only daughter ... aged 13 years. [SV 3 December 1875]

Died at Mexico, Adrian county, Mo., on the 3rd of October ... Col. Armstrong RANKIN, formerly of Augusta county ... aged 74 years. [SS 2 November 1875]

... 20th ult., Mrs. Maggie R. RAYMOND, wife of Prof. J. S. Raymond, Principal of Jefferson College, Miss. ... died She is a sister of Mrs. J. G. Guthrie of Fishersville in this

county, with whom she used to live, and daughter of Jas. Paxton, dec'd, of Rockbridge member of the Presbyterian church. [SS 9 February 1875]

Mr. Thomas REEVES died at his residence near Mossy Creek in this county, on the 17th inst., aged 76 years, 7 months and 16 days ... the father of nineteen children, seventy-five grand-children and fourteen great grand-children. His youngest child is about 10 months old member of the Presbyterian Church. [SS 27 July 1875] ... formerly of Mossy Creek ... whose death [occurred] in Rockingham ... being 77 years, 5 months and 17 days. [SV 30 July 1875]

On April 12th ... in Augusta county ... George T. RHODES, aged 68 years. [SS 13 April 1875] ... at West View, formerly a citizen of this city, aged about 64 years. [SV 16 April 1875] At his residence ... April 11th ... aged 65 years, 5 months and 11 days was born and raised in Staunton For many years he followed the business of tinning in ... Staunton. [SS 27 April 1875]

On the 13th inst., Miss Fannie J. RILEY, daughter of John E. Riley, of this county, in the 17th year of her age united with the Methodist Church, South. [VV 18 March 1875]

... at Big Bend Tunnel, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad ... We learn from Mr. Hartman, of the railroad telegraph office, that as the freight train, engine, 42, Captain Snead, was going west ... Tuesday Mr. John ROADCAP, of Goshen, the fireman, was ... killed he was shortly to be married, and had purchased a house and lot in Staunton. [VV 12 August 1875]

At the residence of Samuel Sipe, in Augusta county ... November 6th ... Miss Lucy ROBERTS, of McGaheysville, Rockingham county, aged 21 years. [SS 23 November 1875] ... 21 years, 6 months and 3 days. [SV 26 November 1875]

Died ... June 18th, Mrs. Naomi ROBERTSON, wife of Mr. J. B. Robertson, near Newport, aged 57 years, 6 months and 15 days. [SS 20 July 1875]

... 10th inst., at the residence of Peter Link, Esq., of this county, Miss Sallie E. ROGERS, formerly of Petersburg came to Augusta as a teacher in the family of Rev. Dr. Handy. For the last year or two she was employed in the same capacity at Mr. Link's funeral took place Tuesday ... at the Augusta Church, and her remains were interred in the new cemetery. [SS 19 January 1875]

In this place ... Nov. 27th ... Effie V. ROOT, daughter of Mr. E. M. Root, aged 2 years and 8 days. [SS 30 November 1875] ... Nov. 26th [SV 3 December 1875] On the 17th ult. [VV 2 December 1875]

On the 9th inst., near Mt. Sidney, Walter Crawford ROOT, son of John A. and Eveline Root, aged one year and two weeks. [VV 20 May 1875]

Departed this life at his residence near Mt. Pisgah, on the 8th of September, Wm. D. ROOT, aged 33 years leaving a ... widow and three small children member of the Lutheran church ... his remains were interred in Salem Church Cemetery. [SS 14 September 1875]

On the 9th ult., near Mt. Sidney, D. W. ROOTS, in the 34th year of his age member of the Lutheran Church. [SV 1 October 1875]

Near Rockville, Indiana, on the 26th of November ... Mr. Edward B. RUNNELS, aged about 22 years. He was a half-brother of Mr. Wm. D. Runnels, Sergeant of the city of Staunton. He was formerly of Rockbridge county, and went West to reside about eight years ago. [SS 14 December 1875] On the 20th ult. [VV 16 December 1875]

On April 18th, at the residence of her sister, near Weyer's Cave, Miss Leannah SCHAEFFER, daughter of the late Peter Schaeffer, of Rockingham county. [SS 4 May 1875]

In Staunton, Nov. 4th, Joseph SCHERER, aged 22 years His funeral will take place

... Friday ... from the residence of his father, Jno. B. Scherer, Esq., whence his remains will be taken to St. Francis church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered. [SV 5 November 1875] leaves a young wife and infant child the remains ... accompanied to the Cemetery by the Catholic Hibernian Benevolent Society, and Augusta Fire Company, to both of which organizations he belonged. [VV 11 November 1875]

... death of Judge James M. SEIG, the delegate in the Legislature from Highland and Bath counties ... in Richmond on last Tuesday He leaves a wife and three children He was a native of this county He commenced the practice of law in 1855 and was in the forty-seventh year of his age He was for six or eight years Commonwealth's attorney of Highland, and in 1870 was elected judge of Highland and Bath. In 1873 he ... returned to the practice of law and was associated with Mr. C. P. Jones. In the election in November last, he was elected the delegate to represent ... [said] counties His remains were buried at Oakwood Cemetery near Richmond. [SS 28 December 1875] born ... near Churchville Some years ago he married Miss McClung, of Highland. [VV 23 December 1875]

On Sunday morning last ... Mrs. Sarah B. SHAFER, wife of Levi Shafer, of this city. [SS 12 January 1875] ... aged 60 years [SV 15 January 1875] On the 10th inst. ... aged 59 years member of the Methodist Church services were conducted by her pastor, Dr. Roszell, assisted by Dr. Manly, of the Baptist church. [VV 14 January 1875]

On the 4th inst., near New Hope, Mr. Cornelius G. SHAVER, in the 51st year of his age. [VV 28 January 1875]

On the 19th inst., near Hermitage, Adam SHEETS, a soldier of 1812, in the 80th year of his age. [VV 28 October 1875]

On the 21st ult., near Cedar Keys, Florida, James V. SHELTON, son of Dr. F. R. Shelton, of this county, in the 23rd year of his age. [SS 3 August 1875] ... Dr. T. W. Shelton [VV 29 August 1875]

... February 2d ... at the residence of her brother, James M. Shepherd, near Warrensburg, Johnson Co., Mo., Miss Josephine SHEPHERD, age 31 years and 15 days was a native of Augusta county ... and had been making her home with her brother ... between five and six years. [SS 30 March 1875] ... 3rd of February [VV 1 April 1875]

Departed this life near Craigsville, Augusta county ... Nov. 20th, Samuel Wallace SHIFLETT, son of Mr. Givens Shiflett, in his 25th year in the employ of the C. & O. Railroad Company. [SS 30 November 1875]

On the 19th inst., at his residence on Long Meadow Run, near Hermitage, in this county, Adam SHUEY, a soldier of 1812, in the 80th year of his age. [SS 26 October 1875]

Mrs. Elizabeth SHUEY, widow of Jacob Shuey, formerly of Augusta county ... died at her residence at Western, Linn county, Iowa, on the 12th of July, in the 72nd year of her age was the daughter of Barnard Lowman, of Middlebrook ... was married in 1822, and survived her husband, who died at Shueyville, Iowa, eight years ago the mother of nine children, six of whom survive her. [SS 27 July 1875]

A telegram was received here Saturday bringing the intelligence of the death of Howard SHULTZ, (son of Henry Shultz of Greenville,) who recently left this county for Indiana. He died ... at Rockville ... his remains are expected here Wednesday. [SS 7 September 1875] He had been employed in the photograph gallery of Clinedinst, in Staunton. [SV 10 September 1875] ... D. H. SHULTZ His funeral was preached by Rev. Thomas Briley Mr. J. Randolph Smith, son of Mr. W. F. Smith, of this place [Greenville,] who came home with the remains of Mr. Shultz, returns, today, to Rockville. [SV 17 September 1875]

... John William SHUMAKE ... departed this life Sept. 22nd, was a member of "Mt. Sidney Council No. 80 Friends of Temperance." [SS 5 October 1875]

On June 2d, near Mint Spring, Mrs. Catharine SILOR, in the 79th year of her age. [SS 15 June 1875]

Mrs. Margaret A. SIMMERMAN, whose maiden name was Wiseman, was born in Augusta County ... about the year 1790. When she was yet a child she moved with her parents to Wythe County, settling near Red Creek, four miles west of Wytheville.—Here she lived until the 11th of October was a member of the Methodist Church She leaves a daughter and several grand-children. [SS 2 November 1875]

In this place, on Thursday evening last ... Addie R. [SIMPSON,] oldest child of Wm. M. and Maggie E. Simpson—aged 8 years and 11 months. [SS 7 September 1875] On the 2d inst. [SV 10 September 1875]

On May 22nd ... at his residence near Liberty Furnace, Samuel SINE, aged 61 years, 6 months and 22 days. [SS 1 June 1875]

On the 20th ult., near New Hope, Miss Jane SITES, in the 18th year of her age. [SS 7 September 1875] On the 29th ult. [VV 2 September 1875]

... a little four-year old child [SMILEY,] of Mr. A. Smiley, living on Walker's Creek, in this county, was burnt to death last week. [VV 9 December 1875]

Risden D. SMITH on Saturday morning last ... about 19 years of age, son of Wm. Smith who lives about one mile East of Staunton—commonly known, by way of distinction, as "One-mile Billy Smith" He was a carpenter in the employ of Mr. J. D. Shomo, of this city his remains were buried in Thornrose Cemetery. [SS 7 December 1875]

Conrad SPEECE See John Craig.

Dr. Samuel Murray SPROUL was the youngest of ten children. The family came from Ireland in colonial times and settled in Augusta county, Va.—There William Sproul reared a family of five sons and six daughters. Joseph, the oldest son, father of our Doctor, as soon as he was of age, emigrated to Kentucky, and there married a daughter of James Davis, whose maiden name, Rachel Donaldson, was given her by and for the Rachel Donaldson who became the wife of General Jackson. From the union in Lincoln county, Kentucky, came a family of four sons and daughters, of which our departed friend was the youngest Sproul was born ... June 2nd, 1821. When he was seven years old his ... family emigrated to Missouri, and abode in Monroe county 1st Lieutenant of Co. A., 1st Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, in the Army of General Sterling Price [in the Mexican War] [He attended] McDowell's College, St. Louis going forth ... as a physician in Greene county, Missouri In June, 1849, he was married to Mary Frances Campbell. She lived but five years ... her name is written on the stone in Springfield, Missouri In October, 1856, he was married to Margaret M. Stephenson, who has journeyed with him from that day to this in 1857, they came to California, abode in Sacramento one year, in Solano county one year, and in 1859 settled permanently in Chico. Here he ... died [July 1875]. [SS 14 September 1875]

At Irvinwood ... Feb. 21st ... Henry Rounds [STERRETT,] son of F. F. and Alice M. Sterrett, aged 2 years and 6 days. [SS 22 February 1875]

Fielding STITZER died in the village of Mt. Solon ... 16th instant about 70 years of age He ... sent three sons to the army his son John fell ... fighting bravely. [SS 28 December 1875]

In this city, on the 15th of December, Charles Haskins [SUBLETT,] infant son of Ida C. and P. B. Sublett. [SS 21 December 1875]

Mr. Jacob SWINK, near Spring Hill in this county, died ... the 23rd inst. He leaves a wife, and was about 55 years of age. [SS 27 April 1875] ... 24th inst. [VV 29 April 1875]

... in Philadelphia on Saturday last ... Miss Mary C. TAMS of this city, the third daughter of Mrs. Wm. H. Tams in the 17th year of her age she had been with her sister, Mrs.

Reuben T. Phillips, in Baltimore for some time ... on Wednesday last, she went to Philadelphia to visit her grandmother Her remains ... were buried [yesterday] from the Episcopal church in Thornrose Cemetery ... conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. Q. Hullihen. [SS 29 June 1875]

... the death of Mr. Carrington TAYLOR, of this city ... took place in Richmond on Thursday afternoon last He was the eldest son of the late Edwin M. Taylor, Esq., of this place His remains were brought to Staunton ... and were interred in Thornrose Cemetery on Saturday ... with ... Masonic ceremonies by Staunton Commandery Knights Templar, A. F. A. M. was an engineer ... upon the C. & O. R. R. [SS 2 November 1875] member of the firm of Foster & Co [SV 5 November 1875] His brother-in-law, Mr. Fisher. [VV 4 November 1875]

Wm. TAYLOR, son of Rachel Taylor, a daughter of George Taylor, (colored,) was so badly burned on last Wednesday, on the farm of Mr. Wm. Easton, near this city, that he died on Saturday morning last.—This is the second child of this woman that has been burned to death within the past four months. [SS 19 January 1875]

Mr. William TEMPLETON ... of Rockbridge, a brother of Mr. James Templeton of this city, died near Fairfield, on the 27th ult. [SV 15 January 1875]

In a fight between Lewis Thacker and Alexander THOMAS, workmen at the Terra Cotta Porcelain Works in this county, Thacker bit the little finger of Thomas off and he died on Monday ... of last week. He leaves a wife and nine children. Letter from Sherando Mr. Thomas was between 45 and 50 years of age, and leaves a family of a wife and seven children. [SS 30 November 1875]

Miss Bettie TINSLEY, a daughter of the late Jno. Brown Tinsley who was for many years principal of the Augusta Female Seminary here, died ... in Richmond ... the 6th inst. [SS 14 September 1875]

... an eminent member of the Staunton bar Nicholas Kinney TROUT died at his residence in this city ... the 3rd inst. was born in ... Greenville, Augusta county, on the 14th of December, 1817, and was ... in the 58th year of his age. Some years after his birth, his parents removed to the neighborhood of Port Republic When he had attained his fifteenth year he came to reside in Staunton as a deputy of Mr. Jefferson Kinney, his kinsman, who was then clerk of the county court of Augusta shortly after his majority he was admitted to the Bar On the 18th of June, 1843, he intermarried with Miss Matilda Kinney Stribling, a daughter of Erasmus Stribling, Esq., and sister of ... Dr. Francis T. Stribling He reared a large family of ... children, most of whom still survive [.... Tributes of Respect by] the Staunton Bar the City Council Staunton Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F. Pall Bearers were chosen ... By family ... By Bar ... By City Council ... By I. O. Odd Fellows ... By Fire Company ... By Citizens [an order of procession for 19 units was given] to Trinity (Episcopal) Church ... where...services... were performed by the Rev. R. H. Phillips [then] all that is mortal of the subject of this notice was buried beneath the clods of the Valley [in Thornrose Cemetery "Mayor Trout's Funeral March" is the title of the ... music played by the Stonewall Brigade Band while the procession was moving to the cemetery. This piece of music ... was composed and arranged on Saturday last ... by the ... leader of the Band—Prof. A. J. Turner. [This account of N. K. Trout's life and funeral takes up 2 1/2 columns on page 3 of this paper.] [SS 7 September 1875]

... On Thursday morning last ... near Alleghany station on the Ches. & Ohio Railroad, Mr. Benj. W. TURNER, aged 24 years, son of W. M. Turner, of Trinity Points, a few miles from Churchville, in this county, and brother of Mr. Wm. J. Turner, of the firm of Turner & Harman, of this city, whilst in the performance of his duty as brakeman on a freight train [was

killed.] His remains ... were interred in Thornrose Cemetery on Friday last—the funeral services being performed by Rev. Dr. Manley, Pastor of the Baptist church of this city. [SS 2 February 1875]

Mr. Frank C. TURNER, son of Prof. A. J. Turner, of this city, aged about 23 years, came to his death at Columbia, Fluvanna county, Va. ... on last Saturday His remains were shipped down the canal to Richmond, and arrived in Staunton ... Monday ... and were interred in Thornrose Cemetery was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias of this city. [SS 6 July 1875] accident occurred at Bremo Bluffs, a small place on the James River Canal, instead of Columbia. [SS 13 July 1875] was visiting the residence of M. John M. Norval. [SV 9 July 1875]

A little girl [] WALLER, daughter of John Waller, a colored man, living at Elizabeth Furnace, in this county ... last week ... died. [VV 14 January 1875]

Miss Bridget WARD, an attendant at the Western Lunatic Asylum, died ... last Wednesday night a native of Ireland, and came from Harrisonburg, where her brother and family reside, and her remains were taken to that place for interment. [SS 26 October 1875]

At Sharptown, N. J., Dec. 5th, Mrs. Rachel R. WATERS, in the 81st year of her age was ... the last member of a large and influential family of Hillmans She did not have the pleasure of having all three of her sons at her bedside ... but told those around her to bid James, who lives in Staunton, Va., good bye, and to meet her in heaven. [SS 21 December 1875] ... in the 83 year of her age was the mother of our townsman Capt. J. H. Waters [SS 7 December 1875]

At Barterbrook, July 14th ... Willie Caldwell [WATSON,] aged 5 months and 2 weeks, infant son of Dr. James M. and Kate Watson. [SS 20 July 1875]

... [From] the Central Presbyterian ... Dr. Abraham WAYLAND ... died at his residence in Clarke county, Mo., a short time ago. He was born in Madison county, Va., May 7th, 1792, but when a boy moved to Kentucky. From that state he went into the War of 1812 with Gov. Shelby's mounted volunteers. Afterwards came to Waynesboro', in this county, to study medicine. At which place, in 1816, he organized what he believed to be the first Sunday School ever west of the Blue Ridge.—From Waynesboro' he moved to Fairfield, and settled as a practitioner of medicine, and where he became president of the first temperance society ever organized in the Valley in the year 1826. Returning to Waynesboro', he practiced medicine until 1837, when he moved to Mo. August 16, 1821, he married Miss Evelina Van Lear, of Augusta county, Va. She died July 11, 1864. Eight children were the fruit of this union. Three remain. One is a Baptist minister of Clarke county, Mo. One a doctor of medicine in California, and the third, Mrs. Miller, of Saline county, Mo. He married again in 1866, Miss Evelina Wayland, of Albemarle, Va. The issue of this marriage was one son. Dr. W. joined the church in 1832, during a powerful revival of religion in Waynesboro', 135 were added to the Presbyterian church.—Rev. James C. Wilson was then pastor ... but at this meeting ... Isaac Jones (now of Columbia, Mo.,) did the preaching. [SS 1 June 1875]

At the residence of her husband, near Newport, Augusta county ... on the 28th of May ... Mrs. Rebecca WEAVER, wife of Mr. John Weaver, in the 57th year of her age member of the United Brethren Church for 36 years. [SS 8 June 1875]

Mr. George WEIFORD ... departed this life ... at his residence ... the 10th inst., aged about 52 years a blacksmith by trade member of Charity Council, No. 6, Sons of Temperance ... and was one of the original members of the old West Augusta Guard military company, organized previous to the John Brown raid, under the Captaincy of ... Col. W. S. H. Baylor. His remains were buried in Thornrose Cemetery on last Friday evening The funeral obsequies were attended by an imposing procession, formed of the old West Augusta Guards,

Charity Council, No. 6, Sons of Temperance, W. A. Lodge, No. 26, I. O. G. T., the Stonewall Brigade Band at the residence of the deceased, on Augusta St., and proceeded to Trinity Episcopal Church where the usual funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hullihen the Temperance burial service was read by Maj. J. W. Newton, acting Chaplain ... the West Augusta Guards came to present arms and the Band played a dirge. [SS 15 June 1875] Mr. Geo. W. WIFORD [VV 17 June 1875]

Mr. Chas. WELLER, an old ... citizen of Richmond, died there yesterday. He was the father of the well-known merchants of that name in Staunton. [SV 8 January 1875]

... 10th inst., at her residence near Hermitage, in this county, Mrs. Anna WENGER, consort of the late Abraham Wenger, in the 65th year of age. [SS 21 December 1875]

... John WHITE, a colored man, formerly of this city, in the employ of Eyler, Cooper & Co., as a blacksmith, and his brother, Henry WHITE, were recently killed in an altercation in Kentucky. [VV 22 July 1875]

On September 18th, near Happa, Woodford county, Illinois, Little Tommy [WHITMER,] aged 9 months, youngest son of William and Mary Whitmer, formerly of Augusta county. [SS 30 November 1875]

Little Georgie [WILLIAMS,] aged about six years, youngest child of Mr. David R. Williams, who moved from this place to Romney, W. Va., about a year ago ... died. [VV 17 June 1875]

On Tuesday last Jno. WILLIAMS, colored, recently employed as waiter at the American Hotel here, who had been employed in the same capacity by Messrs. Peyton at Kanawha Falls ... drowned there in the Kanawha river formerly a servant of Gen. Lilley. [SV 5 February 1875]

In Lynchburg, on Saturday week, Mr. C. T. WILLS, cashier of the Lynchburg, Va. Banking and Insurance Company—the father of Mrs. Robt. M. Guy, of this city. [SS 14 December 1875]

Died on April 2d ... in Staunton ... Mrs. Clemenza WILSON, aged 49 years and 27 days—widow of the late William H. Wilson. [SS 6 April 1875]

At Parnassus, on the 21st of January ... Burgie [WRIGHT,] infant and only son of Mr. W. T. and Mrs. S. F. Wright, aged 8 months and 29 days. [SS 26 January 1875]

On 25th of February, near Craigsville, Augusta county, Mrs. Elizabeth J. YOUNG, wife of Mr. A. F. Young, and daughter of Mr. Jno. Burdett, of Greenbrier county, W. Va. [SS 13 April 1875]

On the 2nd inst., in Fishersville, Anna Bell [ZIRKEL,] youngest child of Casper and Kate Zirkel. [VV 11 February 1875]

"Sons of Temperance"

McCoy Hill

The recent discovery of a well-preserved ledger containing the minutes of the "Brethren of Valley Div. 32, Sons of Temperance", in Mt. Sidney, Va. from 1847 to 1851, sheds new light on the Temperance movement in Augusta County prior to the Civil War period.

The ledger was found in 1990 by John Barnett of Washington, D.C. during restoration of the Harper's Store Building across the street from the Post Office in Mt. Sidney. The store was converted to a residence earlier in this century and was the home of the late John and Ethel Moore prior to ownership by Mr. Barnett. The ledger and other town records were found by Barnett in a wooden crate in the back of the store's attic. Due to the ledger's presence in the attic, it is highly probable that Mr. Harper's store loft was one of the earlier meeting places for the Sons of Temperance members.

The minutes of the weekly meetings (always Sat. evening at 7:00 PM) were entered by the Recording Secretary in the old English script style penmanship and spellings throughout the heavy ledger containing hundreds of pages.

Many prominent Valley names of that era are associated with the Temperance Movement and appear throughout the ledger. A sampling of names include the following:

R. S. Harnsbarger	J. B. Stumbaugh
Wm. B. Pierce	Wm. Harris
John H. Ast	John Crawford
Robert N. Depriest	John E. Bruffy
Wm. B. Whitlock	D. Link
Thornton Berry	Wm. M. Wilson
Peter Woodward	John W. Watson
George Cupp	Wm. B. Crawford
Wm. Vanlear	J. Clinedinst
John Stover	W. L. Pugh
John W. Brown	John Gregory
H. L. Moore	Wm. Shoemate
Henry Peck	John C. McCue
John T. Taliaferro	Samuel Watson
Thomas B. Crigler	John Yates
Adison Hyde	Charles Bates
R. H. Wilson	John Gregory
Issac Rogers	Wm. Edison
Abner Shoemate	Robert T. Poag

Admission to The Sons of Temperance was by formal petition. If accepted by the Membership Committee, the new member paid an initiation fee of two dollars (a tidy sum in 1847) and pledged to promote abstinence in the use of "spirituous liquors."

In the charter of the newly formed Mt. Sidney Division #32, "social and business intercourse" with other Temperance groups up and down the Valley was encouraged, including a chapter in Charlottesville, VA.

Following is a sampling of petitions for membership submitted by Mt. Sidney and nearby residents which included age, occupation, place of residence, and date of application.

Name	Age	Occupation	Residence	Date (1800)'s)
S. G. Williams	28	Blacksmith	Mt. Sidney	8/3/50
R. S. Harnsbarger	24*	Farmer	Mt. Sidney**	Dec. '47
Addison Hyde	58	Farmer	Mt. Sidney**	1/18/48
A. G. Robertson	26	Farmer	Mt. Sidney**	1/8/48
Robert Poage	20	Farmer	Mt. Sidney**	No Date
John C. Hyde	18	Student	Mt. Sidney**	No Date
Franklin Sheets	22	Farmer	Mt. Sidney**	7/20/49
Henry Johnston	28	Carpenter	Mt. Sidney**	12/16/48
Charles M. Batis	20	Carpenter	Augusta County	1/6/49
Isaac Rogers	23	Ex-Merchant	Augusta County	1/13/49
Andrew Clinedinst	26	Wagon Maker	Augusta County	2/17/49
Francis M. Markwood	18	Tailor	Mt. Sidney	3/31/49
Hugh Glenn	21	Bricklayer	Augusta County	4/7/49
Wm. R. Roberts	32	Doctor of Medicine	New Hope	5/28/49
John C. Webb	34	House Joiner	Mt. Sidney	5/22/49
George Poage	24	Farmer	Augusta County	5/28/49
William Crawford	24	Farmer	Augusta County	5/28/49
George Crawford	40	Farmer	Augusta County	5/28/49
John H. Crawford	18	Farmer	Augusta County	5/28/49
Silas Sheets	21	Blacksmith	Augusta County	5/28/49
G. S. Hanger	19	Farmer	Churchville**	5/31/49
George H. Toot	20	Farmer	Augusta County	6/30/49
John Kennedy	24	Miller	Highland County	12/29/49
S. G. Williams	28	Blacksmith	Mt. Sidney	8/3/50
Conrad Watson				
(his x mark)	48	Potter	Mt. Sidney	11/9/50
H. A. Humphreys	24	School Teacher	Augusta County	11/9/50

*about

**vicinity

Beginning with the first meeting on November 6, 1847, a Chaplain was designated and various committees established such as membership, Investigation of Broken Pledges, Family Relief, Regalia, and a committee to find suitable quarters for an expanding membership. There was also a committee to procure candles and heating arrangements for the meeting room. Throughout the ledger there appeared to be a problem in procuring candles for their lighting needs. When available they were purchased by the pound with prices ranging from \$.12 1/2 to \$.14 per pound. It was also noted that candles were cheaper and considered safer than the use of oil. Heating was supplied by a wood stove.

Finding a suitable meeting room with heat in Mt. Sidney consumed much of the business minutes during the early formation of the Sons of Temperance. The committee, appointed to find suitable quarters, reported on November 20, 1847 that they had examined a room in Brother Watson's house (no first name given, but believed to be that of Samuel Watson). The report further indicated that the room had been examined and found quite suitable. "Bro.

Watson has offered the room for \$25.00 for 12 months and will also furnish wood to heat the room. If the Division #32 agrees, they can have both room and fuel (wood) for an advanced payment of \$20.00 covering the next 12 months." The committee also had examined a room of Brother Harnsbarger (no first name given) which could be procured for \$20.00 for the year, including wood for fuel, and considered a good room. After much discussion, the Committee took a vote and decided that Brother Watson's room had the majority. A Committee was then appointed to move the furniture of Div. 32 to Brother Watson's room and the meeting adjourned with instructions to meet at Bro. Watson's house for their next meeting, Saturday, November 27, 1847. Receipts collected at this November 20th meeting - \$.81 1/4.

Another interesting entry dealing with the death of Brother C. Hyde's wife appeared on March 31, 1849, as follows:

"March 29, 1849 - Cash paid to Br. Jos. Burdett for the funeral expenses of Bro. C.K. Hyde's wife in the amount of \$15.00."

"Further the following preamble and resolution was received and adopted unanimously:

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God in his all wise providence so heavily to afflict our worthy friend and Brother Chas. K. Hyde as to remove the partner of his bosom from this to another and eternal world; and whereas as in the affliction of a member of our Division we all sympathise with him — therefore resolved that we as a Division do deeply sympathise with our Bro. Chas. Hyde in the recent dispensation of Devine providence which has fallen upon him — Resolved that a copy of preamble and resolution be signed by the R.S. and be presented to our Brother in the name of Valley Division #32, Sons of Temperance."

The following excerpts from the minutes of the January 13, 1849 meeting involves the expulsion of Bro. Thomas M. Schenek who has been charged with Violation of Article II (The drinking of spirituous liquor (including cider).

"The report of the committee in the case of Bro. PWP Thomas M. Schenek is as follows:

To the W.P. Officers and Brethren of Valley Division the undersigned members of a committee are appointed to enquire into the report by which Bro. Thomas M. Schenek is represented to have violated Article the 2nd of our Constitution, beg leave respectfully to report that he has endeavoured to perform the duty assigned to said committee by enquiry of Bro. Wm. C. Smith of Charity Division who it was represented that Bro. Schenek in his opinion was labouring under the influence of intoxication at the time referred to is positive he cannot be mistaken, but admits that he did not see him drink, nor does he know that any other person seen him drink referred to John L. Parent & Harmon Lushbaugh. If a committee of investigation would be appointed to examine fully into Bro. Schenek's case all of which is submitted in Love, Purity & Fidelity. /s/ Samuel Harnsbarger, Chairman of Committee."

"On motion it was moved and 2nd that one of the committee that was appointed in Bro. Schenek's case bring a charge — on motion an amendment was made that Bro. Abner Shoemate bring the charge on motion the amendment was made that the committee bring the charge — carried."

"We the committee of enquiry by order of Valley Division #32 charge that Bro. PWP Thomas M. Schenek is guilty of a violation of Article II* of our Constitution (if rumor be true), we ask the appointment of the Constitutional Comt. of investigation."

/s/ Samuel Harnsbarger
E. G. Moorman
Jas. H. Burdett
Wm. Edison

"The following Bros. were appointed a committee of enquiry to investigate the charge against Bro. M. Schenek":

/s/ John C. McCue
A. B. McCausland
R. S. Harnsbarger
John Yages
A. Hyde

The January 13, 1849 minutes were concluded with the two following entries:

"On motion it was moved and 2nd that a committee be appointed to procure curtains for the windows of Division room carried, the following is the committee." John Gregor, R. S. Harnsbarger, and A. Shoemate.

"On motion it was moved and 2nd that the A. C. notice every Brother that spits on the carpet, floor or wall and that he be fined 12 1/2 cents for every case so offending. (Unanimously carried)."

On motion the Division adjourned. Receipts for evening - \$4.40.

The minutes of the January 20, 1849 meeting resolves the fate of Bro. Thomas M. Schenek with the following entries:

"The Committee in the case of Bro. PWP Thomas M. Schenek made the following report which was received and the accompanying resolution laid on the table for 2 weeks and the Recording Secretary give him notice of the same — To the W.P. Officers and Brethren of Valley Div. #32, Sons of Temperance the undersigned a committee appointed by Valley Division to investigate a charge prepared against PWP Thomas M. Schenek by order of the Division — Beg leave to report that in accordance with the 3rd Section of the 10th Article of our Constitution, we organized by the appointment of Bros. J. C. McCue (Chairman) and R.S. Harnsbarger (Secretary)."

"The committee then went into the examination of the case after informing Bro. Schenek that we were ready to proceed and inviting him to be present. He however declined to attend."

"From the evidence of Bros. Smith, Lushbaugh and Blackburn, all of Charity Division - your committee report the charge Sustained." "First resolved that the name of Brother Schenek be erased from the Constitution". "Second resolved that we recommend the Brother to the unity and forbearance of the Div. upon his application to resign the Constitution - it made within the time and manner prescribed in the same. Submitted in Love, Purity, and Fidelity this 20th day of January 1849.

/s/ John C. McCue
John Yates
R.S. Harnsbarger
Addison Hyde

*drinking spirituous liquor, including cider

Layton W. Yancey

The board of directors of the Augusta County Historical Society, in meeting on 19 August 1993, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas Mr. Layton W. Yancey has served as treasurer of the Augusta County Historical Society since 1976, and whereas

Mr. Yancey has provided outstanding and selfless service to the society, the Board of Directors does hereby note their sincere appreciation for his many years of dedication to the Augusta County Historical Society."

This resolution was adopted on the resignation of Mr. Yancey this past spring as treasurer of the society after serving in that capacity for 17 years.

IN MEMORIAM

Gerald C. Coleman
Marie Venable

NEW MEMBERS

(Since Spring, 1993)

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Brower, Staunton, Virginia
Ms. Diane Guering, Grafton, Ohio
Dr. and Mrs. John H. Gum, Churchville, Virginia
Ms. Lisa K. Hill, Staunton, Virginia
Mrs. Richard P. Lewis, Greenville, Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Moffett, Staunton, Virginia
Ms. Catherine A. Morris, Greenville, Virginia
Ms. Ethel Nelson, Auburn, California
Mr. Bradford Rauschenberg, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. Steve Wilson, Hot Springs, Arkansas
Ms. Janis H. With, Salem, Oregon
Mr. and Mrs. John G. Wooddell, Staunton, Virginia